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WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appreciative Eulogy on His Life and Services.

In the same church in Albany, where Charles Francis Adams last week delivered his appreciative eulogy on the life and services of Mr. Seward, a quarter of a century ago Mr. Seward pronounced one of the ablest of his orations in commemoration of the public virtues and achievements of John Quincy Adams. There was something in this coincidence amply sufficient to inspire the eulogist of Seward, in addition to the great events that marked his career, and we have in Mr. Adams' address one of the ablest and most satisfactory pieces of biographical analysis that graces our political literature. It will help to a better understanding of Mr. Seward's character by the prominence it gives to certain traits, and the events by which they were developed, of which only a faint recollection is preserved by the mass of the people.

Mr. Adams reduces all statesmen to a classification consisting of three forms, viz: 1. The class which works the fall of nations; 2. The class which sustains nations; and 3. The class which develops nations. Of course Mr. Seward is placed in the third and highest class. "His case bears analogy to that of Pericles, with this difference, that the sphere of his action was one by the side of which the other dwindles into nothing."

Passing by what is said of Mr. Seward's early political career, a striking part of the address is that devoted to his part in the Senate, in the anti-slavery discussions of Taylor's and Fillmore's administrations, which culminated in the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, which Mr. Adams compares to an effort to "stop the torrent of Niagara with a drag-net." It was in this controversy, immediately following his appearance in the Senate, Mr. Seward found himself confronted by Calhoun, Clay and Webster—the two latter with their "compromise," synonymous with a practical concession to slaveholding pretension. Says Mr. Adams:

"It was another bargain to uphold slavery. And now, for the first time, Mr. Seward came forth on the great national arena to try his strength against his formidable competitors. Three successive speeches—one on the 11th of March, the next on the 2d of July, and the last on the 11th of September, of the year 1850—displayed in the clearest light his whole policy on this vital subject. At the very outset he decision would reach his ears, I think I might, like *Jaques*, in the play, have moralized for an instant upon man's ingratitude, and been warned by the example of Aristides, or even the worse fate of Barneyeld and the two De Witts, not to press further in a career in which the strong were to be ostracized, because of their strength, and the weak were to be pushed in places of danger, on account of their nothingness. To be elected for the reason that a person has never done any thing to display his powers of usefulness to bring about positive results, would seem to be like making elevation to power the prize of the greatest insignificance. Under such circumstances, a successful man might justly infer that the selection of himself implied, on its face, rather an insult than a compliment. But Mr. Seward, when he heard of it, did not reason on this low level. That he deeply felt such a refusal to recognize the value of his long and earnest labors in a perilous cause, I have every reason to believe."

It was at this time, Mr. Adams became intimate with Mr. Seward, and in reply to the former's expressions of disgust at the management resorted to to defeat his nomination, Mr. Seward deprecated all such complaints, and at once turned his (Adams') attention to the duty of heartily accepting the situation for the sake of the cause. They made a joint stumping tour to the west and north-west, and Mr. Seward's appeals forced his friends into line and the election of Mr. Lincoln was secured. After the election there was a period of indecision, during which the plotters of treason did their utmost:

"The President elect was still at home in Illinois, giving no signs of life, and there was no one of the faithful men vested with authority to speak or act in his behalf. That something ought to be done to keep the control of the capital, and bridge over the interval before the 4th of March in peace and quiet, was manifest. It was no time to go into consultations that would inevitably lead to delays if not to dissensions. Neither was it wise to spread uneasiness and alarm. In this emergency I have it in my power to speak only of what I know Mr. Seward effected on his own responsibility. Of his calmness in the midst of difficulty, of his fertility in resource, of his courage in at once breaking up the remnant of party ties, and combining, as firmly as he could, trusty men, whether in the Government, in the army, in the municipal boards, or elsewhere, to secure the policy of keeping everything steady, I had abundant evidence. The hearty co-operation of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief, although surrounded by even less than lukewarm assistants, proved of the highest value. The day is, perhaps, not yet come, if it ever does, when all the details of these operations will be disclosed."

There are none so competent to speak of Mr. Seward's services as Secretary of State, and their influence abroad during the rebellion, as Mr. Adams. Seward's wisdom and diplomatic address, during the troubles consequent on the seizure of Slidell and Mason, Mr. Adams says "saved the unity of the nation." His writing the preliminary dispatch, before the British demand was received, "saved the dignity of the country." Says Mr. Adams:

"A war with Great Britain to maintain an unsound principle, merely because the people made a hero of Admiral Wilkes, would probably have ended in a triumph of the rebellion and a permanent disruption of the Union, furnishing ever and after a new example with which 'to point a moral and adorn a tale.' When the time came for the assembly of the Cabinet to decide upon an answer to Great Britain, not a sign had been given by the President or any of the members favorable to concession. Mr. Seward, who had been charged with the official duty of furnishing the unexpected answer, assumed the responsibility of preparing his able argument upon which a decision was predicated to surrender the men. Upon him would have rested the whole weight of the popular indignation, had it proved formidable. If I have been rightly informed, when read, it met with but few comments and less approbation. On the other hand there was no resistance. Silence gave consent. It was the act of Mr. Seward, and his name was to be chiefly associated with it, whether for good or for evil. That name will ever stand signed at the foot of the dispatch. In my firm belief that act saved the unity of the nation. It was like the fable of the Roman Curtius, who leaped into the abyss which could have been closed in no other way. The people acquiesced rather than approved, and to this day they have never manifested any sign of gratitude whatever."

Mr. Adams speaks with great frankness of the relations between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln. He states in the plainest language the existence of an understanding between them, voluntarily established by the former, amounting to a total abandonment of political aspirations on his part. We close our extracts with one of great interest, bearing on this point:

"It is impossible for two persons in the relations of the President and the Secretary of State to go on long together without taking a measure of their respective powers. Mr. Lincoln could not fail soon to perceive the fact that whatever estimate he might put on his own natural judgment, he had to deal with a superior in native intellectual power, in extent of acquirement, in breadth of philosophical experience, and in the force of moral discipline. On the other hand, Mr. Seward could not have been long blind to the deficiencies of the chief in these respects, however highly he might value his integrity of purpose, his shrewd capacity, and his generous and amiable disposition. The effect of these reciprocal discoveries could scarcely have been other than to undermine confidence, and to inspire suspicion in the weaker party of danger from the character of the stronger. He might naturally become jealous of the imputation of being led, and fearful lest the labors of his Secretary might be directed to his own aggrandizement at his expense. On the other hand, Mr. Seward might not find it difficult to penetrate the character of these speculations, and foresee their probable effect in abridging his powers of usefulness, and, perhaps, unsettling the very foundation of his position, should ambitious third parties scent the opportunities to turn him out. Whether all that I have here described did or did not happen, I shall not be so bold as to say. One thing I know, and this was that in order to cut up by the roots the possibility of misunderstanding from such causes, Mr. Seward deliberately came to the conclusion to stifle every sensation left in him of aspiration in the future by establishing a distinct understanding with the President on the subject. The effect of this act of self-abnegation was soon apparent in the steady subsequent union of the parties. Thus it happened that Mr. Seward voluntarily dismissed forever the noblest dreams of an ambition he had the clearest right to indulge, in exchange for a more solid power over his actions for the benefit of his nation, through the name of another, who should yet appear in all later time to reap the honors due chiefly to his labors."

The address is eloquent and instructive, moderate in its laudation, and closely critical in its examination of motives and acts. It brings out the best side of one of our greatest statesmen and will elevate the standard by which the public judges of the acts of those entrusted with official power or political responsibility.

JOHN K. HOLMES.

The Indian Question.

The *Critic*, an evening paper published in Washington City, on Friday contained the following editorial: "Treating wild, savage, and treacherous Indians as independent peoples, fit for treaty relations, will not be much longer endured. They must be treated either as subject dependents, or as citizens. In the case of the Modocs the difficulty originated in the violation of the laws of a State, for which several of the members of the tribe were indicted. They escaped from the jurisdiction of the State, and committed other heinous offenses. The duty of the Government was very plain, which was to capture the offenders and return them to the State for trial. The fugitives were found, and they resisted the officers of the law in armed array. If it had been a number of white murderers who had thus escaped, would there have been a "peace commission proposed?" Why any more for Captain Jack and his gang than for a gang of white assassins? But in the pursuit and capture of these Indian felons, a number of sentimental philanthropists, honest, no doubt, but wrong-headed, were permitted to thrust themselves between justice and the murderers, and hence General Canby lost his life, and the country one of its most able military chieftains. The "peace philanthropists have a counterpart in the philanthropists in our midst, who would treat the criminal classes as amiable children spoiled by ignorance or over-indulgence. What the country needs in respect to our wild and brutal Indians is a man who will recognize the fact that the true civilizer for the Indians is the bullet, as for the murderer the best treatment is that of the halter.

AN Englishman, named Ruck, has recently made an invention which he claims will utilize the hydrogen in water for purposes of light and heat. His process is thus described: "The water being first reduced to steam, is passed through a red-hot tube in a heating furnace, where it is superheated till the oxygen and hydrogen are ready to dissolve their alliance. It is then passed into a retort filled with incandescent coke and iron fragments. The oxygen is taken up by the iron, and the hydrogen, passing through the retort, becomes heating gas to the coke, which is but sevenpence per 1000 cubic feet. This heating gas, by a further process, can be carbonized for illuminating purposes, and in this condition can be produced of a quality equal to sixteen-candle coal-gas at a price less than 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet." Another Englishman, Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, has also just patented a new invention for producing heat and light, air being the material, which is carbonized, thus producing a combustible gas which, it is said, burns brighter than coal-gas. The high price of coal in England, and the absolute certainty that the supply must be exhausted within a given time, has stimulated the inventors and scientific men of England to provide some substitute for coal. It is by no means improbable that the problem is near solution.

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THE CEMETERY PINE.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is with more or less of a feeling of sadness that I sometimes look at our beautiful Cemetery, and realize the fact, that, in less than a hundred years, the arms of Pittsburgh may fold it closely in their dusky embrace. While our friends are being laid there day after day, the tap of the hammer is heard in the construction of houses all around it; and, from the chimney of the mill goes up the smoke that tells of life and energy, the strong arm and the busy hearts of men. This seems easily told, and yet there is a moral in it worth a pause, and worthy of a consideration. The pine trees that are planted there are the trees of all others that will be the soonest to die under the withering smoke of our bituminous coal. The pine is peculiar in its habits—a born child of nature. It will grow on the lonely mountain side where the soil is poor, stony, and wind-beaten, but if its roots are to cling to the desolate ground, it demands at least for the unfading green of its waves the recompense of a free air, the unsullied breath of the morning and the evening. It will not be long till the atmosphere that surrounds our cemetery will contain enough of the properties that war against the life of the pine. Every mill built up is so much successful warfare carried on against it. No matter where it grows it pounts directly up—emblem of the undarkened and unsubdued faith in its upright poise, taking from earth such nourishment as it can get, yet in the sunshine and free air answering alone to those conditions man cannot destroy, without robbing it of its odor and its gum, its cool shadows and solemn repose. Yet the pine seems fitted to be there and to be loved. To be loved for the dirge-like melody it breathes, for the cool greens that battle so bravely with the winter blasts and heavy frosts of darkened days, for tears shed about it, and forms over whose lowly beds it seems to keep such faithful and such solemn watch.

Other trees will be there if the pine does die. Yes, other trees will be there, but they will not be trees like it. They will be trees that will stand no flaying of Autumn winds. The leaves will go to yellow beauty, or blush in scarlet to be whirled upon the lap of earth, and rustle over toombs in eddies that make their moan and die away. They will not have naked branches and stricken boughs will clatter in the disturbed air, but they will not face the winter beauty of the upright pine, nor answer back to the desolate heart when it dreams o. unfading bloom. This is not much. No, it is not much to giddy pride or foolish ambition. It is not much to exuberant life hurried on the highways of the world, forgetting that the wheel of joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians. It was indeed the home of a settler; but a short distance, from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians, and bore them to the bank of the little run, that has passed into history as Brady's Run. To one standing by that old relic, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, and the murmur of the waters, coursing their way from the hill sides, or in a storm, roaring and dashing like a mountain torrent, there is given a sort of retrospective vision, in which about its strange perspective that defies even the photographer's art; but I love it for its rugged mountain grandeur, the lonely, solemn poetic breathings of other national life than ours. Scotland, Norway and the Alps, where human hardihood breathed its fire and its force into legend and into song, and into the stones to make history glow with unconquered resolve. You may remove some things from men, but you do not thereby always make them better. Over life the glow of pomp and inconsistency may be thrown, and busy life be blinded with the tinsel glare of its tinkling toys, and seeming and be wise, but the Universal heart beats in universal nature, and the summons "come into me for I am lowly," breathes still by the wayside clump of trembling shrubs, and again and again without effect from the lily and the valley air. There is no hardness like the hardness that has planted Babylon in Gethsemane, and no dreams like for things that are firm as the footstool of God it can without loss substitute Belshazzar's pomp and pride, and make a wall against which the white hand cannot come in its mysterious power.

JOHN K. HOLMES.

POSTAL CARDS.

A Description of the Cards, and the Regulations Concerning Them—To Be Ready for use on the First of May.

The Postmaster General has given notice that, the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the Department will, on the first of May next, commence the issue to postmasters of the postal cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

DESCRIPTION.

The card adopted is five and one-eighth inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good, stiff paper, water-marked with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp printed on the upper right hand corner is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, facing to the left, and surrounded by a lathe-work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inscribed above and "one cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with the directions to "write the address only on this side, the message on the other." Underneath and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To-." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or in any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the card beyond the engraving specified in the description.

THE PRICES.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or small.

THE OBJECT OF THE POSTAL CARDS

is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the mails at a reduced rate of postage of short communications either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements and other requirements of business and social life, and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the Dead Letter office.

IRREGULAR CARDS.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such cards must contain absolutely no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

COUNTERFEITS.

All cards different from those herein described, bearing embossed or printed postage stamps, and purporting to be United States postal cards, are counterfeit, and the manufacturer of such cards or the attempt to use the same will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178, Postal code.)

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing, or otherwise rendered unfit for use in the hands of private holders.

REQUISITIONS.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon their application to the Department.

MR. WEBSTER of Columbia, Tenn., observed a large black eagle flying off with a twenty-five pound pig, the other day, and brought him down by a bullet through his wing. Mr. W.'s dog rushed upon the bird of freedom as soon as he struck the ground, but instantly repented of his rashness, and retired from the contest a one-eyed dog forever. The eagle was finally killed by another shot, and when the pig felt the cruel talons relax their grasp on his back, he brushed off the dust, thanked his preserver in a few well-chosen grunts, and trotted back to his sty.

THE new census of Germany shows that out of a population of about forty-one millions, there is an excess of females amounting to three-fourths of a million?

BEAVER VALLEY.

Reminiscences of the Village of Bridgewater.

A LEAF FROM LOCAL HISTORY TOUCHING AARON BURR.

Something About the Town of Bridgewater.

ONE OF THE HEROIC WOMEN OF EARLY TIMES.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[Paper No. 7.]

BRIDGEWATER.

The first settlement made in what is now known as Bridgewater, was probably about the beginning of the present century, or perhaps as early as 1798 or 1799. The first settler took up the lands lying on the point, or more properly, triangular flat formed by the confluence of Brady's Run and Beaver River, and running back to the hills north of Beaver. A village was built on this flat, and the name of Sharon given to it, which for a great many years was quite a noted place among travelers who had occasion to visit the valley. What is now the most, thriving and populous part of Bridgewater, was then unknown except as a wilderness, and as being a part of the lands included in the "academy outlots," laid out in 1791. It was many years afterward, before Bridgewater was even thought of as a town. The first building put up in Sharon, was in all probability occupied by Mr. Robert Barrah, and used by him as a public house, for the entertainment of travelers who should visit the valley. It was used also probably as the boarding place of the managers of the work being done for Burr's expedition, by Dr. McClaslin and wife and the Constable brothers. But the most conspicuous building and one that seems to have the most interesting history, was that one with the red front and "the old red front," which was erected by Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co, in 1803, for the use of Isaac Wilson, who was then a native of Baltimore. The house was built and used for merchandizing, a point where the settlers in the neighborhood went for supplies for their families. This old weather-worn building yet stands as a landmark of primitive times and primitive days. It has rather outlived its age well and bravely holds up its head amid the more pretentious improvements of the valley. Its faded red front and old style, the quaint stories told of early days, and of the good, olden time memories intertwined in its checkered career, make it yet an object of much interest to those who are curious about the reminiscences of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front," forgotten joys and sorrows, joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians. It was indeed the home of a settler; but a short distance, from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians, and bore them to the bank of the little run, that has passed into history as Brady's Run. To one standing by that old relic, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, and the murmur of the waters, coursing their way from the hill sides, or in a storm, roaring and dashing like a mountain torrent, there is given a sort of retrospective vision, in which about its strange perspective that defies even the photographer's art; but I love it for its rugged mountain grandeur, the lonely, solemn poetic breathings of other national life than ours. Scotland, Norway and the Alps, where human hardihood breathed its fire and its force into legend and into song, and into the stones to make history glow with unconquered resolve. You may remove some things from men, but you do not thereby always make them better. Over life the glow of pomp and inconsistency may be thrown, and busy life be blinded with the tinsel glare of its tinkling toys, and seeming and be wise, but the Universal heart beats in universal nature, and the summons "come into me for I am lowly," breathes still by the wayside clump of trembling shrubs, and again and again without effect from the lily and the valley air. There is no hardness like the hardness that has planted Babylon in Gethsemane, and no dreams like for things that are firm as the footstool of God it can without loss substitute Belshazzar's pomp and pride, and make a wall against which the white hand cannot come in its mysterious power.

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The first settlement made in what is now known as Bridgewater, was probably about the beginning of the present century, or perhaps as early as 1798 or 1799. The first settler took up the lands lying on the point, or more properly, triangular flat formed by the confluence of Brady's Run and Beaver River, and running back to the hills north of Beaver. A village was built on this flat, and the name of Sharon given to it, which for a great many years was quite a noted place among travelers who had occasion to visit the valley. What is now the most, thriving and populous part of Bridgewater, was then unknown except as a wilderness, and as being a part of the lands included in the "academy outlots," laid out in 1791. It was many years afterward, before Bridgewater was even thought of as a town. The first building put up in Sharon, was in all probability occupied by Mr. Robert Barrah, and used by him as a public house, for the entertainment of travelers who should visit the valley. It was used also probably as the boarding place of the managers of the work being done for Burr's expedition, by Dr. McClaslin and wife and the Constable brothers. But the most conspicuous building and one that seems to have the most interesting history, was that one with the red front and "the old red front," which was erected by Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co, in 1803, for the use of Isaac Wilson, who was then a native of Baltimore. The house was built and used for merchandizing, a point where the settlers in the neighborhood went for supplies for their families. This old weather-worn building yet stands as a landmark of primitive times and primitive days. It has rather outlived its age well and bravely holds up its head amid the more pretentious improvements of the valley. Its faded red front and old style, the quaint stories told of early days, and of the good, olden time memories intertwined in its checkered career, make it yet an object of much interest to those who are curious about the reminiscences of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front," forgotten joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians. It was indeed the home of a settler; but a short distance, from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians, and bore them to the bank of the little run, that has passed into history as Brady's Run. To one standing by that old relic, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, and the murmur of the waters, coursing their way from the hill sides, or in a storm, roaring and dashing like a mountain torrent, there is given a sort of retrospective vision, in which about its strange perspective that defies even the photographer's art; but I love it for its rugged mountain grandeur, the lonely, solemn poetic breathings of other national life than ours. Scotland, Norway and the Alps, where human hardihood breathed its fire and its force into legend and into song, and into the stones to make history glow with unconquered resolve. You may remove some things from men, but you do not thereby always make them better. Over life the glow of pomp and inconsistency may be thrown, and busy life be blinded with the tinsel glare of its tinkling toys, and seeming and be wise, but the Universal heart beats in universal nature, and the summons "come into me for I am lowly," breathes still by the wayside clump of trembling shrubs, and again and again without effect from the lily and the valley air. There is no hardness like the hardness that has planted Babylon in Gethsemane, and no dreams like for things that are firm as the footstool of God it can without loss substitute Belshazzar's pomp and pride, and make a wall against which the white hand cannot come in its mysterious power.

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[Letter No. 8.]

BRIDGEWATER.

Passing from the history of Sharon, which as has already been stated contains the primitive history of Bridgewater, we come to that most pleasant and interesting town, the subject of this letter.

The lands upon which that part of Bridgewater at the mouth of the Beaver is situated, were originally a part of what was known as the "academy outlots." A mention has been made of these in tracing the early history of Beaver, carrying the mind back to the year 1791. All those land, and the adjacent country were formerly the suburbs of Beaver. After the sale of outlots, the lands came into the possession of Joseph Hemphill, who was the owner of the lands until the town was laid out. It was the scene of some very interesting occurrences, in connection with early Beaver and Sharon, and the good old people who are yet living, and who passed through the trying scenes and adventures of early days, dwell with pleasure on those times. Men yet vigorous in health, tell us of the deer and bear hunting over the hills and along the water courses of, and near, Bridgewater, and it seems but as yesterday to us, when, their hearts glowing with the fire of younger days and their lips trembling with words of eloquence, they relished the sports that characterized their active health. Their gunning, trapping, and angling, interspersed with a bear chase were sources of pleasure to them, and interest to us. The advantages of the "point" at this place, as a good location for boating and forwarding, were early noted. It lies between the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and has seen an eventful career, which is yet not ended. The town seems to have been laid out as early as 1818 by Mr. Hemphill, and some little building commenced in the town plot about that time. A store was put in operation at the end of the bridge by Mr. Hemphill, and was doing business at the time and after the laying out of the town. From the date of the establishment of the town, it has not been characterized by any unusual energy or rapid stride in material progress. Its growth has been rather slow days. It has, however, in giving the valley a genuinely prosperous town.

Its history has been marked by the rise and progress of several branches of manufacturing, many of which have fallen and been forgotten, time memories intertwined in its checkered career, make it yet an object of much interest to those who are curious about the reminiscences of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front," forgotten joys and sorrow, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians. It was indeed the home of a settler; but a short distance, from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians, and bore them to the bank of the little run, that has passed into history as Brady's Run. To one standing by that old relic, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, and the murmur of the waters, coursing their way from the hill sides, or in a storm, roaring and dashing like a mountain torrent, there is given a sort of retrospective vision, in which about its strange perspective that defies even the photographer's art; but I love it for its rugged mountain grandeur, the lonely, solemn poetic breathings of other national life than ours. Scotland, Norway and the Alps, where human hardihood breathed its fire and its force into legend and into song, and into the stones to make history glow with unconquered resolve. You may remove some things from men, but you do not thereby always make them better. Over life the glow of pomp and inconsistency may be thrown, and busy life be blinded with the tinsel glare of its tinkling toys, and seeming and be wise, but the Universal heart beats in universal nature, and the summons "come into me for I am lowly," breathes still by the wayside clump of trembling shrubs, and again and again without effect from the lily and the valley air. There is no hardness like the hardness that has planted Babylon in Gethsemane, and no dreams like for things that are firm as the footstool of God it can without loss substitute Belshazzar's pomp and pride, and make a wall against which the white hand cannot come in its mysterious power.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 96.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MODOC WAR.

Colonel Mason in Captain Jack's Lair.

HORRID SPECTACLE IN THE LAVA - BEDS.

Dead Bodies Found in Crevices.

THE FIGHTING AGAIN COMMENCED.

The Troops Attacked by the Savages.

Scouting After the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night with news from the front, to April 18th. The First Cavalry, Colonel Perry, Lieutenant Miller, and one hundred and ten men left camp at sunrise this morning on a scout to the southeastward. Nothing will be done at camp until their return, unless the Modocs attack, which is not probable. A part of the command will return to-morrow night, and a part will proceed to the Willow Spring Lake route to determine whether the Modocs fled that way. The Indians seen in close proximity to camp to-day, when they came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard to the south-east, evidently caused by the Indians killing cattle. This afternoon the Indians were seen out herding their stock south of Fort Sandbrickie, four miles east of here, and an equal distance south of their former position.

Where they will Make a Stand.

It is said there are large caves and strong positions there, and that they will make a stand at that point. The women and children there were removed, and they have a quantity of ammunition, water, etc. Fortifications will be thrown up at points to command the lake shore and guard the water line.

Dead Indians Found.

Eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in a cave in the Lava Bed to-day, which makes sixteen warriors known to have been slain. They burned the bodies of their dead. The number of wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by the shells.

Casualties Among the Troops.

Six soldiers and one civilian were killed and eleven wounded, two seriously; four were disabled by sprained ankles. It is reported to-night that two more men wounded at the Lava Bed are to arrive.

Mrs. Meacham came within three miles on the 17th, but was turned back. Meacham is doing finely, and will go to Ferris Ranche day after to-morrow, by boat to Lost river, and thence by ambulance to the Ranche. Captain Egan is recovering rapidly. Hovey, of Yreka, was buried this evening. He was scalped, disemboweled, and had his head smashed as flat as a rock. Harmon, who fell within the Indian line, was scalped.

All Quiet on the Lines.

HEADQUARTERS, LAVA BED, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired. We are still waiting the return of the cavalry. The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle ground, working toward the craters, which end in a high ledge of the Modoc stronghold to the South. If the Modocs have fled to this, they will strike their trail, and the troops will follow as soon as notified. The cavalry will return to-night, and we will then know whether they have fled to the south. The Warm Spring Indians and cavalry will probably communicate with each other to-day.

Col. Mason in Captain Jack's Lair.

Col. Mason has moved his camp into Captain Jack's lair.

A Horrid Spectacle.

The Lava Beds present a horrid spectacle. Bodies are discovered in the crevices, and from under the heaps of rocks a sickening stench arises, filling the air. There must have been a great many killed and wounded that we know nothing of. We have the evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be at a greater rate than ours. The ground is literary covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place. Three shells fell in the main trenches, in the centre of the troops, killing two of them. Most of their women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners; therefore a large portion of them still live. There were about two hundred and twenty, two of which were squaws, sixty of which could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days' fight.

Schonchin's Death Confirmed.

Yesterday the boys captured an old squaw, who was unable to escape. She confirms the death of Schonchin, the second chief, who was shot by Meacham.

A Gloomy Future.

If the Indians make a stand, this country will be in a horrid state this summer. The ranchers will be compelled to abandon their ranches and cattle. Fifty desperate savages roaming over these rocky fastnesses will work incalculable destruction of property and cause fearful loss of life. They will be in a section of country in which our soldiers will be comparatively powerless, because they cannot hunt them, or when they find them they cannot venture out even with an escort, as they know not what bunch of rags to conceal explosives. The troops will not be idle, and the Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

The Country Aroused.

The country is aroused, and this section is in a terrible state of excitement. All business is suspended in a great measure, in hourly expectation of hearing of the massacre of numerous citizens living in the valleys, who will make a stand together. We will soon have the last one of them, but as they are thought to be scattering in small bands, it will be next to impossible to get them.

A Courier Fired on.

YREKA, April 21.—James Glenn arrived at eight o'clock this evening from the front, and brings dispatches from Gen. Gillem. He left at 4:30 yesterday, and reports being shot at twice when four miles this side of camp, by the Indians, but was not wounded.

Settlers Excited.

The settlers on Bogus and Willow Creeks are much excited, and all are preparing to move into town. It is reported that three Indians were in the neighborhood of Bogus Creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picarks, on the Klamath river.

The Fighting Commenced.

10 A. M.—Firing has commenced at the head of the Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by Indians coming down to water. The escort coming in to meet a pack train has also been attacked, and the men have been ordered to fall in. Light battery B, Sixth Artillery, on the way from Prentice, and battery G, Fourth Artillery, from Black Point, also on the way, were attacked about a mile from camp. The firing is heavy and steady, and the escort is driving the Modocs. No particulars will be received before the courier leaves.

The Klamath River Indians.

The Klamath river Indians were painted, and having war dances, to the number of fifteen or twenty, and well armed. Whether there be danger or not, the people are armed. One family left the neighborhood where they congregate.

More Victims of the Battle on the 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following is an additional list of the killed and wounded in the Lava Bed battle on the 16th: Private J. M. Jones, F troop, First Cavalry, finger of right hand shot away; Private H. R. Meadins, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound in right leg; Private William Cunningham, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound in small of back, and Bob A. Dailes, Indian, wounded in calf of leg. On Mason's side only one man was hurt. Private Harmon, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, was shot dead on the field, and Lieut. Private Leonard, company G, Twelfth Infantry, was shot in the calf of the leg. Sergeant Morgan, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, was shot through the head and died on the field.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following has just been received:

Camp Lava Bed, April 20.—A pack train under the escort of Lieutenant Howe and twenty men was attacked yesterday at 4 P. M. Previous to this an escort from Mason's camp, coming to meet it, was attacked by a band of Long Cover. Lieutenant Leary and his men sought shelter behind a rock, and drove the Modocs back, when Lieutenant Howe went into camp near by. The Modocs attacked him again, but again were driven back. Lieutenant Leary lost one killed and one wounded. The train arrived, but was fired into when entering the Lava Bed and again on its return. When returning on this side the cave Howe was again attacked by the Modocs, who followed him to the camp, firing on the train. They crept to within eight hundred yards, fired at the pickets, and sent a volley through the camp. Major Thomas sent a shell into their midst, which scattered them. There were eleven in the attacking party. Arms were distributed to all in camp. The Modocs soon fled into the rocks.

Scar Faced Charley not Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The regular courier arrived from the front this evening at Yreka. Some volunteers escorting Hovey's remains to the town talked with Fairchild, and learned that Scar Faced Charley was not killed, the body supposed to be his being Shock Nasty Frank.

Col. Perry traveled about eighty miles, making a circuit of the Lava Bed. He saw no Indians. The Warm Spring Indians will be on the trail of rambling Modocs who bothered us to night. Dr. Carboness was along the line during the day's fight. He says he counted twelve warriors slain; how many buried no one knows.

The Modocs were seen to-day from the lookout on the signal station.

Schonchin Killed by a Shell.

Schonchin's body was found, and his head taken to camp. He was not killed, only wounded, by Meacham, but was killed by a shell. His whole body below the breast was torn out.

The Very Latest.

YREKA, April 20—4 P. M.—The cavalry have returned. There were no signs of Indians on the trail.

Dr. Caboness returned from the Lava Bed, and reports two squaws captured. The old squaw brought in yesterday was shown Schonchin's head. She said it was his head.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873.

The area of low barometer extend on Wednesday eastward over the Middle Atlantic coast, and thence northeast as a storm of considerable severity. The barometer will continue to rise in the Northwest and over the upper lakes, with cold northerly winds. Southerly winds veering to northerly in the Western Gulf States, probably forming a severe northern. For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwest winds veer to northwest, with cloudy weather and falling temperature. For New England, New York, and the lower lakes, northeast winds, cloud and rain. For Lake Michigan, increasing northerly winds during Tuesday night. Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May and Baltimore, and are ordered for Charleston, Savannah, New York, New London, and New Haven.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONDON, April 22.—The Epsom Spring meeting commenced to-day. The city and suburban handicap was won by Mornington, Cremorne, second and Bertram third. The betting just previous to the start was 40 to 1 against Mornington, 9 to 2 against Cremorne, and 12 to 1 against Bertram. Twenty-five horses ran.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Memorials from Peace Societies—The Report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals Under Consideration—Minority Report Submitted.

[From the Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention assembled this morning, President Meredith in the chair. Rev. Dr. Curry opened the session with prayer.

Peace Society Memorials.

Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from the Penn Peace Society; also one from the old Penn Society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, praying that the Constitution be made more thoroughly republican in form and spirit by the amendments proposed to certain sections of the Constitution. The memorial is signed Dellwyne Parish, President; Benjamin Coates and Ellwood Chapman, Vice Presidents, and Jas. M. Truman, Jr., and Wm. Hancock, Secretaries.

Railroads and Canals.

Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, presented a minority report from the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the sixth section of the article reported on railroads, &c., Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, in the chair.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, did not believe that any corporation should be permitted to hold more than one-third of the bonds belonging to another. It might frequently happen that the more powerful corporation in such cases would completely control the weaker one. He opposed the idea of consolidating and placing power in the great companies of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McCallister submitted the following minority report, signed by himself, Curtin, Rooke and others, and is proposed as a substitute for sections 7, 8, 9 and 12 of the majority report:

SECTION —. Railroads, Canals or Transportation Companies hereinfore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such negotiations as may be lawful, and the Legislature shall by general laws establish reasonable maximums of charges for the transportation of passengers and property thereon, and within the limits thus prescribed by the Legislature. Every railroad company shall establish a schedule of uniform rates for the transportation of passengers per persons and property per ton per mile over this road, and during the existence of such schedule, no abatement shall be made from the charges thereon set forth in favor of any individual or individuals, corporations or partnership, or by the granting of a free pass or special rates, the allowance of draw backs, or in any other way or manner, except in the granting of personal transportation to officers and employes of the company, and to poor and indigent persons and objects of charity.

SEC. —. No railroad, canal, or transportation corporation shall grant any preference or advantage whatever to any of its officers or stockholders, or to any corporation or partnership in which they or any of them shall hold stock, or hold an interest over other individuals, corporations or partnerships, in its charges for the transportation of persons or property thereon, except as in the last preceding section excepted, and any willful violation of this section, judicially ascertained, shall cause a forfeiture of the corporate franchises of the offending corporations, was debated by Messrs. Ellis, of Schuylkill, Howard, of Allegheny, Dallas, of Philadelphia, and Cochran.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, withdrew his amendment to allow Mr. Cochran to offer a substitute for the section, which was amended by Mr. McVeigh, and agreed to, as follows:

No railroad, canal or any other corporation doing business as a common carrier shall, either directly or indirectly, hold, guarantee or endorse shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other indebtedness of any other corporation, individual or partnership, except those doing the business of common carriers.

SEC — No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier, or the officers or managers thereof, shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for other persons or corporations, or for transportation on the works of said company; nor shall such company directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carriers; or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its lateral railroad or canal, not exceeding fifty miles in length—was read and amendments offered by several delegates.

Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose, reported progress, with leave to sit again in the afternoon, and, on motion, the Convention took a recess till three o'clock.

UNIONTOWN.

Variable Weather—Death and Funeral of an Odd Fellow—Spring Campaign Opened—Court Proceedings.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, April 22, 1873.

Almost a Deserted Village.

Since the spring has opened so that farmers could begin plowing, our town has been perfectly quiet, and at times, our streets remind one of the "Deserted Village." Some thought, when our first warm days came, that the winter had been so long and cold, that all at once summer would come and stay; but sunshine, rain and snow have followed each other, in quick succession, just as they have always done during the spring of the year, and many of those who thought that they would be the early birds, find that their more prudent neighbors will be ahead at the end of the day.

Funeral of Mr. Jam's Roderick.

On Sunday last the remains of Mr. James Roderick were committed to their last resting place, in our beautiful "Oak Grove Cemetery," by the Odd Fellows, of which order he had long been a loved and honored member, and they showed their appreciation of him by joining, to the number of one hundred, the funeral procession that extended nearly half a mile. So constant was Mr. Roderick in his attendance upon the meetings of his order, on Tuesday evening of every week, that no weather, no matter how cold or storm y, could keep him away, that at length he became almost universally known as "Old Tuesday Night," and the appellation was considered an honorable tribute to his constancy. But he is gone, lamented and mourned by all who knew him.

Spring Campaign Opened.

Our spring campaign has opened for the Democratic office holders, and their cannot is legion, so closely are they stick together, through thick and thin, through good and evil report, in their determination to suck dry the pap of our county treasury, and keep all their doings in every branch of the county business secretly in their own hands, that our county may be considered hopelessly Democratic, until some time, some unlucky night, failing to get his full share of pap and plunder, will let the cat out, and then all will go by the board, and there will be a big time.

Adjourned Court.

The members of the Bar have continued all the cases set down for trial at the adjourned Court, next week and the week following. The attorneys cannot throw the blame on the Court this time, when an angry client asks why his case is not tried, but I suppose they will squirm out by a lie if no other way can be found. But the jurors, who are wanting to plant their corn and attend to other spring work on their farms, will be heartily rejoiced in their good luck.

Q.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tax on the N. Y. Central Railroad.

THE PEKIN UNIVERSITY.

Free Entry of American Petroleum Barrels.

PENSION CLAIMS SETTLED.

Orders to Internal Revenue Assessors.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873.

The Pekin University.

The Bureau of Education has received a letter from Dr. Martin, the American Professor in charge of that institution in China, in which, after giving an outline of the purposes of its organization, he goes on to state that it is gaining ground with the Emperor. He reports two visits from officials, whose rank is only excelled by that of the Emperor himself. The Natural Sciences are especially obnoxious to the Chinese, but during the visits of these officials, a series of experiments were made in chemistry by the students, at which they evinced unmistakable delight and approval.

Civil Service Among the Sawbones.

A few days since, a committee of medical gentlemen, chosen from both in and out of the Pension Bureau, conducted a Civil Service examination of medical graduates, employed as clerks and otherwise in the Pension Bureau, to fill four vacancies of Examining Surgeons under Dr. Hood, Chief of the Medical Division of that office. Nine gentlemen competed for these positions, and in a few days the result will be announced.

A New Gold Bank.

Permission has been granted for the organization of a new gold bank at Santa Barbara, Cal., as soon as the stockholders shall have filed their bonds.

Free Entry of American Petroleum Barrels.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations under the recent law of Congress authorizing the free entry of barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty. The regulations require a declaration under oath of the shipper at the foreign port that they are barrels of American manufacture, and were exported filled with petroleum produced in the United States, and that it is intended to re-ship said barrels to an American port. These regulations do not take effect until the 15th of June next.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that if Phelps, Dodge & Co. continue to persist that they were innocent of the charges made, and of which they compromised with Secretary Boutwell, the whole correspondence and connecting papers will be laid before the public, for whom it may concern.

The Tax on the N. Y. Central R. R.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the Government will not submit to any proposition toward a solution of the difficulties attendant upon the action of the Department in collecting the tax against the N. Y. Central Railroad Company. The Commissioner believes that the railroad company's only redress is by paying over the money and then suing the Government in the Courts for it.

Pension Claims Settled.

Last week the Pension Bureau received 479 original and increase pension claims, 114 widows claims and 43 claims of the war of 1812. Total 636. Total disposed of during the same period 639. Increase of 3 over receipts. Total number of claims pending 78,103. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873.

Orders to Internal Revenue Assessors.

Commissioner Douglass has issued orders to all Assessors of Internal Revenue to turn over all papers in their respective districts to the collectors, except those showing the list of persons indebted, which will be sent to the Department. This order is issued preparatory to abolishing the office of assessor, which will be done on the 20th inst., in accordance with the late act of Congress. After that date assessments will be made at the Internal Revenue office.

Charges Against Commissioners to Vienna.

It is ascertained from an official source that Minister Jay and Thomas McElrath, in addition to being instructed to examine fully into the charge of the sale of sites for restaurants on the American grounds of the Vienna Exposition, have just been instructed by telegraph to extend their examination into the charge recently made of the sale of commissionerships. They have power to suspend any Commissioner thus implicated. The power of removal rests with the President.

Pensions to Indian Soldiers.

The Pension Office is now prepared to receive applications under the late law from such of the Indians as served in the late war in the Union army and sustained injuries entitling them to pensions.

Patent Extended.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of W. E. Lockwood, represented by the Union Collar Company, of New York city, for paper collars and cuffs.

A Colored Lawyer.

The first colored graduate of the law school in this district was to-day admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,111,655.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—River 25 feet 6 inches; falling. The R. R. Hudson departed for Wheeling.

BY MAIL.

The R. R. Hudson arrived at Cincinnati from Pittsburgh on Monday, and returned on Tuesday.... The Exchange, from Pittsburgh to Nashville, reshipped 350 stoves, 150 boxes glassware, 100 plows and 40 boxes hardware on the Shannon for Memphis, and passed Cincinnati on Monday.... Frog Bayou, where the West Wind is reported lost, is thirty miles below Van Buren, and 260 miles above Little Rock. The boat was worth $9,000, and was partially insured in Eastern companies. She belonged to L. W. Miller, of New Orleans, and had a cargo of 300 bales of cotton, taken at Fort Smith and Van Buren, and destined through to New Orleans. The cargo will all be saved....Captain John Hamilton, owner of the old gunboat Carondelet, which floated away from the Gallipolis wharf last Tuesday, came down as far as Manchester on the Ohio, and found his property at the head of Manchester Island, covered with pirates intent on tearing her to pieces for the old iron.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Comet and Davage, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Mound City; Great Republic, New Orleans; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Departed—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Fanny Lewis, Ouachita river; Rover, Pittsburgh; Robert Ray, Keokuk; Redwing, St. Paul; Glencoe, New Orleans; Wolfe, Red river; Comet, Roberts and Davage, Cairo. River falling slowly. Clear, cold and windy; indications this evening of a storm to-night.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 22.—River receding slowly; 5 feet one inch in canal, eight feet one inch in Indian chute. Forenoon clear and pleasant; afternoon strong northeast wind; evening cloudy and cold. Arrived—General Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 22.—Cloudy and warm. River declining. Arrived—W. F. Curtis, Ouachita river. Departed—Pauline Carroll, Marble City and St. Joseph, St. Louis; Utah, Little Rock; J. D. Parker, Cincinnati, Belle Lee, New Orleans.

CAIRO, April 22.—Fat Rogers, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Atlantic, New Orleans, 5; Dick Fulton, New Orleans, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6. Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis, 5 P. M.; Alliance, St. Louis; Dick Fulton, Louisville, 7. River fallen 10 inches. Cloudy; mercury 64.

EVANSVILLE, April 22.—Up—Mary Miller, midnight; Idlewild and Arlington, 8 A. M.; Ajax and Wild Duck, 9:30; Fayette, 10; Bodman, 12:20 P. M.; Belle Vernon, 6 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 2:30 P. M.; Tarascon, 3; Nick Longworth, 6. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Arrived—R. E. Lee, Evansville; Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville. Clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, April 22.—Down—Tolle, Labelle, Natchez and Mitchell. Up—Sherlock, and City of Vicksburg. Arrived—Capital City. Clear and warm. River rising.

Loan Exhibition Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The Senators from New York City have agreed to a Loan Exhibition Company, with two million five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the city of New York, and take a mortgage on the block bounded by Ninty-eighth and One Hundred and Second street and Third and Fourth avenue, for the payment of the bonds.

FOREIGN.

The Dutch Expedition Against Acheen Recalled—The Alcalde of a Spanish Town Attacked by Carlists—Election Excitement in Paris—The Beer Riot in Frankfort—A Number of Persons Killed and Wounded, and Sixteen Breweries Wrecked.

SPAIN.

The Alcalde of Figueras Attacked by Carlists.

MADRID, April 22.—Some of the adherents of Don Carlos yesterday made an attack on the Alcalde af Figueras, in the province of Gerona. A number of people of the town armed themselves and rallied to the support of the authorities, driving off the insurgents.

The Government Alleged to have Exceeded its Powers.

MADRID, April 22.—Differences have arisen between the Government and the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, growing out of the appointment by the former of Senor Piy Margall to act as President during the absence of Senor Figueras. The committee claim that the Government, in making the appointment, has exceeded its powers.

FRANCE.

The Property of an Official Seized.

PARIS, April 22.—The authorities of the Audit Office have seized the property of M. Janier De La Motta, and will hold it until he has rendered his accounts to the Government.

Election Excitement.

PARIS, April 22.—The election to fill the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city, which will take place on Sunday next, is already causing much excitement. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to induce M. Barodet to retire from the contest. M. Eugene Pelletan, the eminent French writer and politician, is supporting Count De Remusat.

SUMATRA.

The Dutch-Acheenese War.

LONDON April 22.—A dispatch from Penang, under date of to-day, announces that the Dutch expedition against Acheen has been recalled to Padang. Out breaks are apprehended at other parts of the island of Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, April 22.—The Minister of Colonies to-day informed the chamber of Deputies that the Dutch losses during the campaign against the Achenese were seven officers and thirty-eight men killed and thirty-five officers and three hundred and eighty-three men wounded.

GERMANY.

The Beer Riot in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—The rioting to this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. The disorderly demonstrations lasted until midnight, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Investigation—Funding the Canal Debt Favored—The Stolen Railroad Bonds—The Wrecked Steamer Atlantic.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1873.

Erie Investigation.

At the Erie investigation to-day, the counsel for the company read a statement reciting that the company was ready and willing to furnish the committee with all the information that may be required on any matter concerning the accounts or the management of the road, only asking that the information desired may be designated.

Objection being made to the reception of the offer, on the ground that it was being made in the closing hours of the committee's existence, and therefore not seemingly in good faith, it was ordered to be stricken from the minutes.

R. S. Evans, of London, testified regarding the action of Buschoff-heim and McHenry in overthrowing the Gould directory. He said the former wanted to make money for himself and his friends, and the latter to benefit the Atlantic & Great Western Road. It was necessary to get rid of Gould before any confidence could be restored in England in Erie stock. The English people would have nothing to do with anything he or Fisk controlled.

Horace P. Clark explained the law relative to leasing railroads, and testified that he never knew of money being paid to secure favorable legislation. The introducers of such bills as the *pro rata* freight bill are legislative brigands, demanding pay for their peace. He had known members, however, who had introduced like bills and did not demand a price. Clark received from George McHenry, of London, a letter stating that there was a project to lease the Erie Road to the Atlantic and Great Western, but this President Watson denied.

The committee then adjourned to Albany, and will resume the investigation to-morrow.

The Wrecked Steamer Atlantic.

Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star line, has received a certificate of the Government officers of emigration at Liverpool that there were provisions enough on the Atlantic to last thirty-two days. Official documents were also received showing that the quantity of coal aboard the ship when she left Liverpool was in excess of the average supply for ocean steamers. Capt. Williams, it is claimed, therefore, only used discretionary power in turning for Halifax.

The Stolen Railroad Bonds.

Charles G. Hampton, arrested yesterday for having in his possession $50,000 worth of railroad bonds, was before the police justice to-day, and a representative of Fitch & Otis appeared and stated that he represented Colonel Phillips, of Pittsburgh, the owner of the bonds. The prisoner was committed to await a requisition from Governor Hartranft, now *en route*.

Funding the Canal Debt.

The Produce Exchange, at a meeting to-day, declared unanimously in favor of the bill now pending in the Legislature having for its object the funding of the canal debt.

Arrival of Emigrants.

54,489 emigrants arrived here since January 1st, against 46,783 in the same time in 1872.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The steamers Assyria and Hqlastia, from New York, have arrived out.

PORTLAND, April 22.—The steamer Austrian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamships City of London, from Liverpool, Westphalia, from Hamburg, and Peririe, from Brest, have arrived.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Storm in the West.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.—The train on the B. & M. R. R. came in this forenoon—the first time for a week. Reports of the late storm show it to have been the severest ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to the stock to feed it. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbor scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, near Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from the house. The wife and child of Mr. Brent, near Red Cloud, froze while attempting to reach a neighbor's house after their house was rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars, or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great. Some lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of seventy-five head. Gullies on the railways were filled with snow as hard as ice, and snow plows were useless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Directors for the ensuing YEAR of the GAS CO. will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

ap22:3t59 D. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, Room No. 38, Railroad Building, corner of Penn and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive and act upon the report of the Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders in October last to negotiate and close the sale of the Transportation equipment of the Company.

By order of the Board,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1873. ap22:7t

☞NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.

The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:35d

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the

Freight Agent and Freight Cashier

Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be

Removed to Sixteenth Street,

Near the Bridge.

mh31 J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smithfield streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE—Relative to making Openings in Street Pavements.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons (other than those acting by street authority from some of the departments of the city) to open, dig or in any way disturb any street, lane or alley within the city, for any purpose, without first making application to the Street Commissioner for the privilege. On the receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to issue such permit subject to the stipulations and conditions herein with provided for, and collect therefor the sum of three dollars ($3) where paving is required, and one dollar ($1) where no paving is required, which fee shall be paid into the City Treasury, and credited to the appropriation for the maintenance of streets.

SEC. 2. On the completion of the work for which the permit has been issued, to the satisfaction of the Street Commissioner, it shall be his duty to bring the trench to proper surface, and to restore the street pavement.

SEC. 3. The time for which permits shall be granted shall not exceed ten days; at the expiration of that time a renewal must be made or a new permit granted, at the discretion of the street Commissioner.

SEC. 4. The Street Commissioner shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with rules now in force, in regard to the manner of opening streets, filling and protection of trenches, and disposition of material, as he may deem necessary, and shall have such conditions and provisions embodied in and made a part of the stipulations embraced in the printed form of application for permit.

SEC. 5. Hereafter the repaving over trenches made in the streets, either by licensed agents for house connections or by plumbers for laying house service pipes, shall be done by the Street Commissioner; and the permit fee now charged for making house connections shall be increased from one dollar to three dollars, except where there is no paving required. The City Engineer shall furnish daily to the street Commissioner's office a correct list of sewer permits granted, and the Superintendent of Water Works shall furnish a list of the permits for Ferule connections.

SEC. 6. Any person or persons violating any provisions of the foregoing sections (one two and three) shall, on being convicted thereof before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, forfeit and pay for each offense a sum of not more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by summary conviction and paid to the City Treasury for the use of the Street Department.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to prosecute any person or persons violating any provisions of the first, second and third sections of this Ordinance.

SEC. 8. That so much of any ordinances as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1873

JAMES McBRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE, Clerk of Select Council.

HUGH McNEIL, President pro. tem. of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. ap19

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize the construction of a Lateral Sewer on Bowen street, from Allegheny avenue to Walker street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer, located as follows, viz: on Brown street, from Allegheny avenue to Walker street, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act, entitled 'An act relating to Allegheny City,' approved March 24, A. D., 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. ap22

AN ORDINANCE—To Authorize the Construction of a Lateral Sewer, on Washington street, from present terminus to east line of Duncan Dallas' property.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the Sewer Commission be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer, located as follows, viz.: On Washington street, from its present terminus to the east line of Duncan Dallas' property, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said Sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A supplement to a supplement to the fourth section of an act, entitled an 'Act relating to Allegheny City,' approved March 24, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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JAMES McBRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. ap22

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Steep street, from James street to line of Schenley's property.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to invite and receive proposals for the Grading and Paving of Steep street, from James street to line of Schenley's property, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for defraying the cost and expenses of the same, there is here levied a special assessment, said assessment to be made and collected, as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 17th day of April, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE, Clerk of Select Council.

HUGH McNEIL, President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. ap23

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of the Perrysville road, from head of Buena Vista street to James Wilson's line.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of the Perrysville road, from the head of Buena Vista street to James Wilson's east line, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for defraying the cost and expenses of the same, there is hereby levied a special assessment, said assessment to be made and collected, as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

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A

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

THE Order of Knights of Pythias, in Supreme Lodge at Richmond, Va., embraces about 12,000 lodges, and 100,000 members.

A PAINFUL rumor comes from London, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife have been murdered in Africa. He was in command of the Khedive's Expedition to interior Africa.

THE rumor of the destruction of the city of Salvador, in Central America, by an earthquake, was received, without particulars, however. It now is known that eight hundred persons perished, and twelve million dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. The earthquake was followed by an extensive conflagration.

RUSSIA is about to send an exploring expedition to Northern Siberia—with a view to the thorough survey of the *terra incognita* that fringes the frozen ocean. It is well known that Siberia abounds in mineral wealth, and the belief is entertained that a quantity of precious stones can be found in the far north. Whatever may be the result as regards material discoveries, the advantages to the scientific world will undoubtedly be great.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* seems to be equal to the task of singing paeans in honor of the Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned, and at the same time belittling, ridiculing and denouncing the Constitutional Convention. Of course this is natural, and at the same time very suggestive. It would be uncharitable to say this is because the Legislature sanctions and continues abuses which the Convention is striving to eradicate, but yet the thought will probably occur to a great many people.

ORDERS have been forwarded to the commanders of frontier forts to use every precaution during the summer against Indian outbreaks. Exposed forts are to be reinforced, and no precautions will be omitted that may be necessary to insure tranquility along the frontier. There is, of course, danger, that the Modoc affair may create a restless, warlike feeling among other tribes. Should this develop active warfare, it will lead to the exercise of great severity toward the refractory Indians.

NO BETTER illustration could possibly be given of the undesirableness of a return to the old policy of controlling the Indians than the calculations made as to the probable cost of "wiping out" the Modocs. Our troops now surround them, and much of the expense of investing them has been incurred; yet even now it is claimed that it will cost $75,000 for each Indian killed, or $4,300,000 for the entire tribe. While their treachery make it imperative that they shall be punished, at whatever cost we submit that the indefinite expansion of a policy so costly in treasure and blood is as unwise as it is imprudent and cruel.

SENATOR ANDERSON, in a card published in another column, announces himself as a candidate for renomination to the State Senate, at the approaching Convention. Mr. Anderson has not only completed his first term successfully, but has fairly won very special commendation by the manner in which he performed the duties devolving on him as Speaker of the Senate. Even his political opponents are warm in their praise of his fairness and impartiality as Speaker, and all are outspoken in according him very unusual praise for his ability and integrity. The experience and influence gained during the past three years, will enable him, if nominated, to serve his constituents with special efficiency for another term.

THE Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and General Von Moltke will leave Berlin on the 25th inst. to visit the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. These visits are very suggestive of alliances, either defensive or offensive. While the Emperors are socially chatting with each other, it is customary for the attendant diplomatists to be busy developing their political schemes. The fact that Bismarck and Von Moltke both attend the Emperor points to the belief that more than mere politics may be included in the programme. The movements of Russia towards England's possessions in India necessitates strong alliances near home. Visits such as are about to be exchanged, are generally useful in forming political and military combinations.

THE appointments by the President to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Advisory Board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Curtis and Medill, will be generally acceptable to the friends of reform. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, one of the appointees, was a member of the last Congress, from the Columbus (Ohio) district. He is a gentleman of high attainments and marked integrity. The other is Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York city, who has made a study of civil service reform, both in this country and Europe. These appointments demonstrate the sincerity of the President in the cause, and fully meet the allegations, based on Mr. Curtis' withdrawal from the Board, that the subject would be allowed to lapse. The reform in question will be a work of years and of many administrations. It must grow into a universal rule.

THE County Executive Committee have indicated the time for holding the primaries and the several Conventions. The State Convention will be held on Tuesday, May 6, and the County Convention on the 3d of June. It will be seen from this, that the primaries are close at hand. We have frequently urged upon our best citizens the importance of giving attention to the primaries, in order that the several Conventions may be made up of the best class of persons available. This is the true method of relieving our politics of any discredit that may attach to them, and at the same time of securing peace and harmony in the party. We have long maintained that if persons absent themselves from the primary meetings, they have no right to complain of any action that may be taken. We shall refer to the subject again, but for the present, we suggest that it is time to be thinking of delegates to the Conventions, as well as candidates for the offices to be filled.

THE EXPLANATION of Mr. Buckalew in the Constitutional Convention, on Tuesday last, as to the failure of the bill for ascertaining the result of a vote by the people on the amendments to be proposed by the Convention, and for the proclamation by the Governor of the acceptance or rejection of such amendments, will be read with much interest by those whose attention has been attracted by the jubilation of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* over the "trick." It appears to have been a success, for which the officers of the Legislature are responsible; the bill was withheld from the Compare Committee, and of course did not reach the Governor—a fact only a few members of the Legislature, in the secret of the "trick," were aware of. We cannot see that there is any difference between withholding a bill from the Governor that has passed, and the kindred knavery of presenting him a bill that never passed. In singing the praises of the Legislature the *Commercial* neglected to incorporate such achievements. Modesty?

ACCEPTING as reliable, the representations of the Cuban cause ascribed to General Cespedas, there is now more hope of independence of the island than at any time since the war began. Supplies of various kinds are tolerably abundant, and the military successes of late, have been quite considerable. A spirit of hopefulness pervades the army, and desertions from the Spanish ranks are quite frequent. They believe in the speedy downfall of the Spanish republic, which will only benefit them in that it will give full employment for Spanish troops at home. There is, in the hopefulness of the Cubans, that which ought to command sympathy and admiration. For years, bitter, relentless, barbarous war has been waged upon them. Property has been confiscated, and their families, in many instances, destroyed. Yet despite all, they maintain a bold front and fight steadily on, for the boon of independence. They certainly deserve the sympathy of the civilized world.

THE "Sacred College" of Cardinals, to which belongs the right of selecting a successor to Pius IX. on his death, now daily looked for, in view of his great age and serious illness, consists of seventy members. At present it numbers only fifty-five members, composed of five cardinals of the order of bishops, thirty-four of the order of priests, and six of the order of deacons. This body elects the Pope by ballot, and must go on voting till two-thirds of their number have agreed on a name. The nationality of the forty-five members of the College of Cardinals is as follows: Italian, 33; French, 5; German, 3; Spanish, 3; English (Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin), 1. This would seem to indicate, if the nationality of the elective body is any sign, that the successor to Pius IX. will be, like himself, an Italian. The youngest member of the College, Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, is forty-four years old, and his name has been suggested in the European papers as the probable successor of Pius.

THE Republicans of Ohio are discussing the nominations to be made by them for the October election. It is generally conceded there will be no opposition to the renomination of Governor Noyes, who has made an acceptable executive to the people of the State. In Ohio the Governor is a purely ornamental appendage in the State administration—he has no veto power, and very little patronage. Governor Noyes is capable of better things, and it is said his re-election will be merely a stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate. General Thomas Ewing will be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a spirited canvass will likely follow, as both he and Gen. Noyes are strong on the stump, even for a State so prolific in "born orators" as Ohio. But the most interesting part of next fall's canvass will be the struggle to obtain mastery in the Legislature, on which the election of a United States Senator will depend, who will take the place of Senator Thurman, the recognized leader of the opposition in the Senate, and a strong man as to personal character, legal ability, and political acumen. He will be a candidate for re-election, with probably Gen. Garfield, Judge Bingham, Gen. Schenck, or Mr. Shellabarger as the Republican aspirants. The political complexion of the Ohio Legislature is generally dependent on the way Cincinnati and Hamilton county go, and politics in that locality is in such a mixed up state, that no prediction can be made with any degree of safety. That the Liberal Republicans and Germans hold the balance of power there has been pretty clearly demonstrated by the last two elections. It may be added that it is not at all unlikely George H. Pendleton will contest with Senator Thurman for the succession to the Senate, should the Democratic party be successful. The Ohio campaign, therefore, in its personal and political aspects, is likely to take the lead in interest this fall.

THE TWO CASES decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, a few days since, in regard to the scope of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution—one case from Illinois and the other from Louisiana—are in the highest degree important to the people of the whole country. In announcing the Louisiana decision, the judges are reported to have said that the case "involves the decision of questions more far-reaching and pervading in their consequences, more profoundly interesting to the people of this country, and more important in their bearing upon the relations of the United States and of the several States to each other and the citizens of the States and of the United States, than have been before the Supreme Court during the official life of any of its present members." The court virtually decides that the constitutional amendments merely relate to the civil and political status of the freedmen; that they were formed for the negro, and had not the condition of that class required it, the amendments would never have been adopted. The Court holds this obvious fact must be considered in interpreting the amendments; that the "privileges and immunities" intended to be conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment were the fundamental ones belonging to citizens of the United States as such, and not the specific ones, which vary in the several States; and that while it required each State to recognize the rights of the citizens of any other State as the same as those of its own citizens, it did not intend to deprive any State of the power of defining the rights of its own citizens. The amendment was not to establish a general definition of rights for Congress to legislate for and the Supreme Court to adjudicate on, but was intended to secure certain obvious evils and establish certain results which were the natural outgrowth of the war. Referring to the clause of the fourteenth amendment in regard to "privileges and immunities," the Supreme Court says:

"In the light of the history of these amendments and the pervading purpose of them, which we have already discussed, it is not difficult to give a meaning to this clause. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided, which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class, was the end to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden. But if the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation. We doubt very much whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negro race as a class, or on account of their race, will ever be held a case within the purview of this provision. It is so clearly a provision for that race and that emergency that a strong case would be necessary for its application to any other."

The Constitutional amendments under this ruling, merely raise the negro to the level of the white man so far as his civil and political rights are concerned, but otherwise leave State authority precisely the same scope it would have had "had there been no Africans, and the whole population of the country had been of Circassian blood." That's the way the New York *World* puts it, and it ought certainly relieve the fears of our Democratic friends as to the sacred rights of the States, about which they get up an occasional scare.

On the principles laid down by the Supreme Courts, in re-arpreting these amendments, it refused to annul the charter of a "Slaughter Company" in New Orleans, or admit a female lawyer to the bar in Illinois.

POLITICAL VENDETTA.

The war of factions in Louisiana has reached a crisis which calls for the prompt and vigorous interference of the National Government. Whatever there may be of right or wrong in the conflicting pretensions of the rival factions, no excuse can possibly be offered for the deliberate murder of blacks at Colfax, Grant county, a few days since. The scope of the difficulty involves too much for a clear and concise statement. It is an outcome of the War-mouth reign, and of his attempt to perpetuate it, and fraudulently declaring McEnery to have been elected Governor. Fraud and violence were freely used at the elections, and fearful, even then, that his plans might miscarry, Warmouth turned out such of the officers of the return board as were not pledged to his measures, filled their places with his friends, and then proceeded to count the returns. The Legislature was convened in extra session to legalize his high-handed measures, but here he was thwarted, and Kellogg was installed Governor. The recognition of the Kellogg government by the President, the failure of Judge Campbell's mission in behalf of McEnery, and the non-action of Congress on the subject, are well known.

Following these things was the effort to starve out the Kellogg Government, by withholding taxes,—thus preventing it from securing the means necessary to carry on its operations. We judge this plan has not proved a success,—hence the bloodthirsty spirit of the McEnery faction, and the deliberate murder of a hundred or more negroes. Worst of all, it is reported that this spirit of violence and murder is prevalent among the McEnery faction generally, and that if the Grant county massacre passes unnoticed and unavenged, similar outbreaks will take place in other parishes and counties, with a view to the violent expulsion of Kellogg from the Governorship. The spirit of violence is thoroughly aroused, and no one can predict a limit to the scenes of murder that will follow. Such occurrences cannot be too promptly, or too vigorously repressed.

The only possible excuse for this affair, and it does not constitute a reasonable excuse, was the removal, by a number of colored men, of certain McEnery officials a few weeks since, and the installation of Kellogg officers in their places. It was generally understood that this action was taken not in a spirit of lawlessness and violence, but because of the refusal of the McEnery faction to permit the put lic business to receive attention. But no one will, for a moment, accept this as an excuse for the Colfax massacre. It is rather an outbreak of the old hatred against the blacks, and the development of a purpose to thoroughly intimidate them, by showing that any opposition, on their part, to the will of the whites, will be rewarded by massacre. The whole cause of the McEnery faction, has been lawless and violent. It evidently numbers among its followers the rabid element, slave masters in the olden time, rebels during the war, and anything now that will afford them the best opportunity for wreaking a Ku-Klux vengeance on the blacks. The claims of McEnery and his party have been decided, and from this decision there is no immediate appeal. The spirit of his faction is unbroken, and this can only be subdued by a little wholesome severity. We hope this will be administered. Those severally engaged in the Colfax massacre are guilty of murder, and for this crime should be tried and punished.

If Governor Kellogg is unable, with the forces at his command, to arrest and punish these murderers, there should be no delay in calling upon the President for a force of United States troops, sufficient for the purpose. This question of federal interference in State affairs has been partially discussed already, in connection with this Louisiana trouble, and we might as well carry it to its limit at once. However much forbearance may be exercised, the Republican party, and the Government under its control will be subject to the hatred of the class of people who perpetrated the Colfax outrage. No kindness or consideration will affect them favorably. They should, therefore, be made to know, that they must obey the laws, no matter what their disposition or wishes may be. This lesson, taught as it ought to be, will put an end to political vendettas in Louisiana.

THE MODOC TREACHERY.

The outburst of indignation, with which the treacherous and bloody conduct of the Modoc leaders has been received, is right, and the extermination of the warriors of that tribe, in retribution, will be just. That our general policy toward the Indian tribes should be amended, so far as to deal promptly and severely with Indians who may be off their reservations, and who cannot give an account of themselves, such as will clearly prove peaceful intentions, we also regard as right and proper. But that the peace policy of the Government should be entirely abandoned, because of this Modoc outbreak, we do not for a moment believe. It is not, really, a result of the peace policy, but rather, of the old army and trader policy of the Government. Some years ago, an attempt was made to persuade these Modocs to remove to a place provided for them, in Arizona. A number went, but were greatly dissatisfied with the change, and, if we remember correctly, returned. Those who remained would not be persuaded to go, and a military force was summoned, and their camp surrounded. In the parley that ensued, they represented themselves as peacefully disposed, but unwilling to abandon their fishing and hunting grounds. While debating this point, one of their number, known as Scar-faced Charley, came out of *teepee* with his war paint on, and his rifle in hand. Then ensued a fight,—whether the Indians or soldiers fired first, is in doubt; but the soldiers were defeated. From this the Indians sent out marauding bands, and about a dozen whites were killed. This, in brief, was the origin of the trouble, out of which grew the recent massacre. It was the old policy of forcing Indians away from reservations on the approach of the whites.

It is not, we judge, necessary now to dwell in detail on the errors of policy that attended the recent effort to persuade them to peacefully leave the lava beds of the Arizona reservation. Mr. Meacham, one of the Commissioners, had incurred their distrust and dislike for the part he had taken in their original removal. Weeks ago they developed enough of distrust to put away any clearly defined hope of securing their peaceful removal. Yet we can only commend the kindly spirit that led to continued efforts to avoid bloodshed. There is no relieving feature to the bloody tragedy, so far as the Indians are concerned. But while it is right and proper to punish these, should the policy of peacefully controlling the other and larger Indian tribes be generally abandoned? Does this Modoc affair prove the peace policy a failure? We answer, no.

Those who have intelligently considered the Indian problem—remembering that the evils of the old policy would be encountered for years—did not expect miraculous results to follow the adoption of other measures, nor that the peace policy would succeed without an occasional outbreak of vindictiveness on the part of the savages. It should be borne in mind, that for years past, the most outrageous schemes of plunder and outrage were prefaced with smooth words and oily promises; and the Indians accustomed to, and embittered by deceit and violence, would not at once accept the promises that might be honestly made. More than this, it often happens that the white population that trenches upon the territory occupied by the Indians, find it to their advantage to foment disturbance and war. By this means, soldiers would be drawn in among them, and while these would render it tolerably safe, they would also afford a market, at high prices, for such articles as these settlers might have for sale. Thus a variety of causes conspired to hinder and perplex the commissioners sent out to give effect to the President's policy. The only wonder is, that it has succeeded as well as it has.

Suppose we abandon the present system of managing the Indians,—what shall we substitute? If the old policy, we object that this was not free from outrage, and expensive wars. Just now, telegrams from Washington refer to a man named Wright, who is said to be very wealthy, as a result of cheating the Indians. This man belonged to the old system, and it was by the system of cheating that brought wealth to him, that Indian wars were often brought on. The expensiveness of those wars is shown, by the fact, furnished, we think by General Sherman, that every Indian killed, cost the government a million of dollars. Under the old *regime*, those wars were well nigh interminable, and the waste of money was enormous, to say nothing of the depredations and loss of life, resulting from Indian forays. Can any one reasonably expect that a return to the old policy will result in anything better than is thus described?

The facts, as gathered from several authenticated sources, and embodied in the last annual report of the Indian Commissioners, show that there has been, even in Arizona, and among the Apaches, the worst of the Indian tribes, less crime, and fewer depredations than under the old policy. This is after less than four years trial of the new plan. It is also evident that the cost to the Government of maintaining peace along the border, and among the Indian tribes, has been greatly lessened. But more than this, the basis is created for an enduring peace among the influential Indian tribes. The evidence of this fact is furnished in the reports that represent the Kiowas, Sioux, Arapahoes, and other Indian tribes as restless and disposed to take the war path. While the young men, full of their notions of winning honor on the war path, are in favor of fighting, the old men and chiefs counsel peace. Thus a disposition to accept the assurances given, and to rightly estimate the improved sentiment entertained toward them, manifests itself already among the Indians. If so much has been done in three or four years, is it not reasonable, now that the foundation is laid, to expect even better results in the future?

We do not plead for sentimentalism in behalf of the Indians. We do not believe in them, as models of native nobleness and honor. We accept them as generally lazy, dirty, treacherous and bloody. But we claim that they are susceptible of improvement and civilization. Even the Modocs, left alone in their old home, were a proverbially peaceful tribe. They had a horror of removals,—and we are not so certain that this dread did not at last impel them to desperation and to their act of treachery. To them it evidently was like death to be removed,—and they met it by inflicting as heavy and treacherous a blow as possible on their enemies. The army and civilians are both needed to manage the Indian tribes. One will punish those who are refractory, or off their reservation,—the others will educate them toward a proper appreciation of the Government and civilization, and this is much cheaper than to first cheat, and then fight them. Punish the Modocs as they deserve, but do not let the crime of a tribe of less than a hundred warriors involve us in a general Indian war.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION

Under the vicious system by which the laws of the State are made the annual meeting of our Legislature is a source of apprehension to the people and its adjournment a relief and pleasure. The late Legislature was no exception to this rule. We do not know that it was made, up of a greater share of reckless and corrupt members than usual; possibly the average of the last twenty years held, but one thing is certain, its proceedings were dominated over by an unscrupulous junta of politicians, speculators and lobbyists, whose word was law to their adherents, comprising a majority in the popular branch, and a fair proportion of the Senate.

The distinguishing characteristic of the session, as it has been that of every one for years past, was an eager devotion to schemes of private and corporate legislation, and the almost total ignoring of public business, in the proper transaction of which the whole body of the people are interested. The grasping corporation and the speculative citizen had the preference from beginning to end over the Commonwealth. How many private laws were passed, and what dangerous powers linger in their sections, it is, of course, impossible to state until the mountain of special legislation is sifted over. We presume there were not less than fifteen hundred of these special laws enacted during the session; they monopolized the time of members so completely that it is within bounds to assert that the consideration of public or general laws did not receive more than four or five days' attention in the House, and but little more in the Senate. Four or five days out of a hundred, and thirty or forty laws out of fifteen hundred, shows the proportion that legitimate and needed legislation bears to the time consumed and the bulk of the work turned out. During the closing days of the session hundreds of laws were passed by their titles alone, without being read, and sometimes merely the number of the bill was given! In one instance, nineteen laws were passed by the House in the space of four minutes. To be sure, most of them were printed, but the accumulation of over two thousand printed bills on a member's desk prevented the most conscientious and pains-taking from clearly appreciating the character of the work before them. Bills by the score were passed on the mere say-so of the members interested that they were "all right," and this speedily begot a system of mutual accommodation in helping each others' bills through, that is the most dangerous feature of the system of special legislation; the fate of a harmless, or possibly judicious law, would be contingent on acquiescence in obnoxious measures. This was the temptation that beset upright representatives from the start. It was prolific in fraud.

Of course all this is no new story; it is the legislative history of the State for a quarter of a century, and will continue until the system is annihilated by a power higher than the will of the members. Men come and go, but the system flourishes with added force every year. The new Constitution, judging by the work of the Convention as far as it has been advanced, will put the pruning knife of a substantial and honest reform to this monster evil that corrupts and poisons our State administration, and it is to this, and this alone, that the citizen must look for relief. The cry we hear every year that the people should send "better men" to the Legislature is a fallacious one. The best of men are made powerless by the system, and after a few days' experience, either silently acquiesce or join hands with its representatives. There must be positive and sweeping constitutional prohibition. This in time will root out the lobby, and drive to congenial pursuits outside of the Legislature, men who seek election year after year, that they may gather a twelve months' subsistence, and even accumulate wealth, as some have done, by trading in private legislation. With the disappearance of these men, not confined to any party or locality, the atmosphere of the State capital will become purified, and the annual meetings of the representatives of the people will cease to be a reproach and humiliation to all good citizens.

Another evil resulting from the degradation of our State Legislature, has long been observed by those who have carefully watched and studied our State politics. We refer to the decay in the character of our public men, and the promotion to high office and political leadership of the unscrupulous and keen sighted tricksters over the cultured and conscientious statesman. The shrewd and plotting manager has usurped the place that naturally belongs to the best type of the citizen. This is again the fault of the system we condemn. The Legislature should be th school where promising and ambitious young men take their first lessons in the practical details of politics and government. It was so in the past in Pennsylvania, and is now the case in other States. But we do not believe a more dangerous and demoralizing test was ever invented than that which awaits any man who is honestly eager to serve the people and the State, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is taught that law-making is a matter of trade and barter; that tricks and combinations, as a measure of success, are superior to principle, diligence and study; the feeling of responsibility in the discharge of public trusts is superceded by the desire of peculiary gain, until this becomes the master passion, fed by examples on every hand and continual temptation. The process of corrupting the weak and well-intentioned is painfully apparent at the State capital. Men of sterling ability, strong in their integrity, and governed by high principle, give up their aspirations for public life, and retire disgusted to professional duties, the counting room, and the farm. Does not the composition of our Legislature year after year, demonstrate this? Take the representation of populous counties, where the wire puller holds undisputed sway, and how seldom do we find among the members elected representative men in any of the great professional, commercial and industrial pursuits of life, the pursuits directly interested in wise laws and careful legislation. The places they should hold are filled by the product of wire pulling management, the obedient slaves of rings, and faithful servitors of lobbyists; men without a single aspiration to govern wisely and honestly, but solely animated by a desire to make money quickly and easily by the simple process of selling their votes. Break up the opportunities for such shameful traffic—withdraw the power, and hedge in the members with Constitutional prohibitions they cannot break over, and legislative life will lose its charm for the "rooster" and "pincher." "D—d if I would come here if that goes in the Constitution," a noted Philadelphia member remarked the other day, speaking of the article adopted by the Constitutional Convention, defining and limiting the powers of the Legislature. Of course he wouldn't; his occupation would be gone. But better men would take his place, and the places of others of the same kidney.

THE MORMON EXODUS.

The proposed movement of the Mormons from the now rich and beautiful valley and city of Salt Lake, is commanding very general attention. Whatever may be the final action of Brigham Young, it is now generally accepted as true, that he purposes seeking a new location for his followers, and to maintain his supremacy over the Church. He has resigned his several trusts, but retains his position as head of the Mormon Church. It is believed that this will not limit his income, while it will relieve him of disagreeable responsibility. At the same time, it leaves him free to direct the migration that seems to have been resolved upon,—those now in trust for Mormon Church funds being responsible for property interests in Utah. Each of the Mormon settlements in Utah has been required to furnish its quota for the new colony to be formed at San Francisco Mountain. This is in Arizona, a little south of the Colorado Chiquito, or Flax branch on the Colorado. Near it are the ruins of ancient cities, concerning which such fabulous accounts were published a year ago. These accounts represented that there were relics which clearly proved that a colony of Egyptians had been established there, and that the various symbols of the ancient Egyptian worship were to be found, carved in stone. To this retreat Brigham Young proposes to take his faithful followers, that he may perpetuate the Mormon faith.

Young is very wealthy, the aggregate being estimated at from five to twenty millions of dollars. With this, it is thought, he purposes ultimately to purchase a large territory from Mexico, and there re-establish his Church. Various speculations are indulged, but nothing is really reliable, other than the purposed migration to Arizona. In the meantime Salt Lake will fall into Gentile hands, and will, in all probability, continue to prosper. In our view of the case, the Mormons deserve credit for the development of an arid waste into garden-like fertility and beauty; but their polygamic notions and practices are an offense, and as the Gentile population has weakened the hold of the ruler upon the membership of the Church, they remove to new scenes, and enter upon new labors in developing an almost unknown land.

THE MODOC GIBALTAR.

A Description of the Piled-up Character of Great Lava Beds.

The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, trachyte, etc., and occupies with but few intervals one hundred square miles. Jesse Applegate, an early pioneer of Oregon, at once one of the Modoc Commissioners, attempts a description as follows:

If you can, imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite ten miles square and 500 feet thick covering restless molten lava, that forces itself through it at intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, rendering the whole field into rectangular masses from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masser higher in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion the whole thing is placed in one of those convulsions and heated up to a point, when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool.

An Indian can, from the top of one of these stone pyramids, shoot a man without exposing even a square inch of himself. He can, with due haste, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms between the slain and the slayer. If at this terrible expense of life a force dislodges him from his cove, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him; and so on *ad infinitum*.

An Eventful Month.

The month of April is the anniversary of many important historical events, among which the following are prominent: Thos. Jefferson was born April 2, 1743; Washington Irving on the 3d in 1783; the battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th in 1862; Wadsworth, the poet, was born on the 7th in 1770; General Lee surrendered to General Grant on the 9th in 1865; the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced on the 11th in 1861; Henry Clay was born on the 12th in 1777; James Buchanan on the 13th in 1791; Handel, the musical composer, died on the 18th in 1759; Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th in 1865; Jefferson Davis was captured on the 10th, same year; Waterloo was fought on the 17th in 1565; Lord Byron died on the 19th in 1824, at Missolonghi; the battle of Lexington (in the revolution) was fought on the same day in 1775; Napoleon III was born on the 24th in 1808; Oliver Cromwell was born on the 25th in 1599; the battle of Camden (in the revolution) was fought on the 26th in 1771; General John Son surrendered on the 26th in 1865; President Grant was born the 27th in 1822; James Monroe was born on the 28th in 1758; Joan of Arc entered Orleans on the 29th in 1429; and George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States on the 30th in 1789.

Sketch of Rev. Dr Thomas.

Rev. Ezekar Thomas, murdered by the Modocs, was widely known through the Methodist Episcopal Church. His early ministry was exercised in the Genesee Conference, but he went years ago to California Conference. 1860 he was a delegate from California to the General Conference, which met in Buffalo. He served three quadrennial terms as editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, efficiently discharging the responsible duties of his office. In 1868 the General Conference changed the grade of the Book Depository at San Francisco, and made it a branch of the Book Concern, electing Dr. Thomas editor. He served until 1872, when the grade was again changed to that of a depository, and Dr. Thomas reported to the Bishop of the California Conference for a regular appointment, and was placed on the Petaluma district. He was a man of spotless character, of great energy, of unfaltering courage and genuine devotion. Going at the call of the authorities to attempt the restoration of peace, he fell beside Canby, dying in the discharge of duty. He died well and his family should be remembered by the country he was temporarily serving.

THE MODOC WAR.

Skirmish with the Savages.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SHERWOOD.

Funeral of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas.

Death of Lieut. Sherwood.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Colonel Mason to General Schofield, say that Lieutenant Sherwood died at one o'clock to-day.

Skirmish with the Savages.

LAVA BED, April 14.—The evening following the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets one and a half miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly reinforced and drove the savages back. One Modoc was killed and ten horses captured. Donald McKenna and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday.

Dyer will go back to the reservation soon.

Meacham Out of Danger.

Meacham is pronounced out of danger, and will soon be able to attend to the Modoc Klamaths there.

Funeral of the Victims.

The funeral ceremonies on the 12th of April of Canby and Thomas, in camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

The Modocs to be Punished.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to General Schofield received in this city to-night, says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and if possible, not an Indian will be left to boast of the murdered Canby.

Modocs Imitating the Signal Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night. Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, with a white rag on a pole and imitated the movements of the signal officers, waving it to and fro.

The Peace Policy Useless.

Mr. Dyer, the Commissioner who was unhurt, telegraphs to Washington for instructions, saying it is useless to try any longer for peace with those Indians. There is no doubt but that the Modocs also expected to get Gillem and Colonel Mason. General Gillem expected to have been present at the council, but on the morning of the massacre he was too indisposed to leave his tent. It is now stated that both General Canby and Gillem and the Commissioner talked about Riddle's warning, and came to the conclusion that it was only a ruse of Riddle's to delay the negotiations. They had the utmost confidence in Riddle's veracity, but on this occasion it seems he was right in his supposition.

The Victims at Yreka.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half mast.

Delano was hanged in effigy at Yreka.

Gen. Canby's body is in charge of the Masons. The body of Dr. Thomas will be sent to this city.

Additional Particulars of the Massacre.

Additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been received. Capt. Anderson was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commissioners. He says Lieutenants Sherwood and Doyle were allured out from the camp by a white flag. They went four or five hundred yards, where they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who appeared to talk a little. Sherwood (or Mason). They were told they did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to theirs. As they turned around the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, killing Sherwood instantly. Doyle ran and tried, the latter being a very serious wound, the bone having been shattered by a bullet. Captain Anderson, who was on the signal station on the Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Colonel Mason's front. He telegraphed to General Gillem to notify the Peace Commissioners immediately. Colonel Riddle, who was at the Signal Station at Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field glass upon General Canby as the party sat together, about one mile distant. Very soon the whole party scattered. He followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, threw up his arms, and fell backward, dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped upon him. One believed to be Schonchin John, stabbed him in the neck, and he was completely stripped.

Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about sixty dollars, was found under his body, the Indians having dropped it.

Mr. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball entering through the lower part of his left eye, and another on the side of the head. These are both believed to have lodged within his cranium. The third passed through the right fore arm. He also received a cut on his left arm. He had a scalp wound five inches in length. He was found about thirty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by General Canby. He was entirely stripped. His mind is bewildered in mist. The Captain spent an hour with him. Yesterday morning he was conscious and in no pain. Meacham says he thinks he shot Schonchin in the abdomen, and believes he killed another Indian. It is believed that one of the Indians had been wounded.

The soldiers, who were ready, started upon the double-quick immediately upon the firing of the shots. They met Dyer and Riddle and his wife. The latter had a couple of days previous left the Indians had retired. Their retreat was about six hundred yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them a half mile beyond the murder-ground. There they remained dark, and were withdrawn at 9 P. M., they were not provided with supplies. To day was to be spent closing upon the red devils, and if a general assault was not made to-day, it certainly would be to-morrow.

The Treacherous Devils to be Exterminated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—General Schofield sent a dispatch to Gillem as follows:

Please inform me fully as to the situation, so that I may send more troops if necessary, or if the Indians escape from the Lava Bed, I may send troops to operate against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you wish. I suppose you have force enough to keep the Indians in, unless they succeed in eluding you. Nothing short of their prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice, or meet the expectations of the Government.

[Signed.] JNO. M. SCHOFIELD.

The Victims Lying in State.

The remains of General Canby and Dr. Thomas have been lying in state at Yreka, in Masonic Hall, all day. They were visited by nearly the whole population. Over 1,000 persons passed in. At twelve o'clock the children of the public schools passed in procession, two by two—about 200. The coffins are wrapped in the national colors, strewn with wreaths and flowers. An expression of great sorrow is visible on every countenance. The terrible massacre seems to be the terrible thing. General Canby's remains will be forwarded to Portland this afternoon by stage, in care of the General's aid, Captain R. H. Anderson. He will be met at Roseburg on Wednesday evening by a special train from Portland.

The Situation at the Seat of War Unchanged.

A special messenger returned to Yreka to-night from the Lave Bed. There is nothing definite from the seat of war. There had been no fighting up till he left. Ammunition and supplies have been crowded forward with dispatch.

Little Hope for Meacham's Recovery.

The surgeon extracted four bullets from Meacham's wounds. There is little hope for his recovery.

Future Movements.

There were various rumors when the attack was to have been made—some to-day and some to-morrow. They are awaiting the arrival of Warm Spring Indian scouts to be used between the lines of Gillem's and Col. Mason's commands, they, with the cavalry making a third line, all advancing together from the north, south and east sides of the lake. It is believed the battle will be a hard one. No quarter will be shown the Modocs.

Convention of Western and Southern Congressmen Proposed.

ST LOUIS, April 17.—The project which has been on foot here for some weeks past, to call a convention of western and southern Congressmen, to consider questions of general and special interest to the States of the Mississippi valley, to be held here some time next month, was discussed to-day by the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and city government, and ask their co-operation; also to devise a plan for carrying out the programme for the reception and entertainment of delegates, and report to another general meeting of citizens on Saturday next. There was a unanimous approval of the project and an earnest desire expressed that the Convention should be held. Congressman Wells said one hundred to one hundred and fifty Congressmen would be present. He would prepare a list of topics to be discussed by the convention. The programme for the entertainment of delegates is expected to embrace a trip to Galveston, via the M. K. & T., and Texas Central Roads, and return through a portion of Kansas, banquets, steamboat excursions, &c.

Meeting of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias met yesterday morning, the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Illinois, presiding. The resignation of Clarence

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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On Most Favorable Terms.
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Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals Collected
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VARIKER, Vice-President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscriptions Received
FOR THE
CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
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JOHN P. PENNY, E. S. BELL, Jr.,
S. HEMPHILL, H. PHILIPS, Jr.,
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on same. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 88½ FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
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GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamers sailed from the port of London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 22, 1873.
Our local insurance companies justly bear a good reputation for soundness, reliability and prompt payment of losses, but there are some features about some of them which need correction, both for their own good and the safety of the public. We refer particularly to the stock notes held by some of the companies, as part payment of the capital. We consider the stock notes for several reasons, 1, because these notes are not cash, 2, because if the necessity arises it might be difficult to enforce collection in time to be of service; 3, because they complicate transfers of stock; 4, because they do not give the security to policy holders that an equal amount of safely invested assets would afford. For these and other considerations, we advise the managers of companies having capital partly paid by stock notes, to have their capital all paid up in cash, or if that is not expedient, at least to apply all dividends to the paying up of the unpaid stock. No company should pay out any cash dividends until all its stock is paid up in full, and even then dividends ought be made very moderate until a large and substantial surplus has been laid by. The secret of success in fire insurance business is simply this: 1, to get fair and adequate rates; 2, to transact the business with as little expense as possible; 3, to provide out of the profits of the present a surplus fund which shall meet the possible losses of the future. Unfortunately many companies having a present apparent fortune, imagine that no disaster will happen in the future and declare enormous dividends now, utterly unmindful of the surplus which ought to be provided. The business of fire insurance is eminently one of averages and not of mere luck. The good fortune of one year or a series of years, will sooner or later be succeeded by a period, or years of proportionately unfavorable fortune. It is therefore the part of prudence, in the day of great prosperity, when losses are small, to provide a large surplus fund to pay the larger losses of the future. In this way moderate but paying dividends can always be maintained, and as accumulations increase, the stock will increase in value rapidly—more rapidly, indeed, than by declaring large dividends now and smaller ones in the future—if no passing them altogether. If we make these suggestions because we desire our local companies to be permanent institutions—safe and profitable alike to the holders and policyholders.

Our money market is still in a very easy condition, and there is plenty of money at command to supply all the legitimate wants of the community. Our manufacturers and business men have no difficulty now in having their paper shaved, and this is a very satisfactory feature to all our business interests.

The following stocks were sold by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, at his stocks sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$73 00	
Exchange National Bank	72 25	
M. & M. do. do.	70 00	
Citizens do. do.	70 00	
Allegheny do. do.	70 00	
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, $37 50 paid in	35 25	
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	97 00	

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		
" —coupons	120¾	121
5-20—1862	118	118¾
" —1864	115½	116
" —1865	122	120¾
" —1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" —1867.	119¾	119½
" —1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s.	111	110¾
6's—coupons.	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cent.	110½	110½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101¾	101¾
Erie.	65¾	65¾
Canton	90	
B. H. & E.		3¾
C. C. & I. C.	28½	28¾
St. Paul	61	60¾
Do preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	104¾	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island.	109¾	109¾
North Western, Common	81¾	82
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾
Western Union Telegraph.	85½	85
Ohio & Mississippi.	44¾	44½
Union Pacific.	33	
Toledo & Wabash.	39	
Fort Wayne.	92¾	93
Adams Express.	95	95¾
American Express.	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express.	75¾	75¾
Harlem.	124	125

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	57	57½
Reading	57½	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾	119¾
Oil Creek	31¾	31¾
Lehigh Valley	36¾	36¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	73¾	73¾
Pittsburgh 7s	97¾	97¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	97	97¾
Central Transportation	47	47

NEW YORK, April 22, 1873.
Financial affairs were dull, with a slight reaction from the late extreme buoyancy. Money loaned at 7 currency to 1-16 and interest, with the bulk of the business at 1-64@1-32, closing at 7 currency to 7 coin and interest. The express companies handled $20,000 currency. The net transfers of bonds at the Treasury show an increase of $71,000, sterling advanced to 109¾ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight, but closed dull at 109¾@109¾. Single bills for 1-16 to 1-32 discount. Gold opened at 117¾, The decline was caused by large exports of produce this week, amounting to $9,00,000. Duties on wage 1874 per cent. Clearances $6,000,00. The Treasury disbursed $16,000, Custom's receipts $700,000. Governments were in active demand from foreign bankers, and closed generally firm, with much New England account, closing strong. Sales at $1,000 for 6's, 1881, coupons, at 121¾. Stocks were dull, with a decline in prices of nearly 1 per cent., the fluctuations averaging only about ½ per cent. The reaction, after the decline, is due to considerable realizing, and due to restrictions. Among the active stocks Pacific Mail fell from 59¾ to 58¾. Union Pacific from 33¾ to 33¾, and fell to 33, St. Paul rose from 60¾ to 61¾, closing at 61. Western Union fell from 85¾ to 85½@85¾. Rock Island 109¾@109¾. The sales of stocks were at the lowest prices, but the market closed steadily, though dull.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 120; do new, 119¾; do '67, 119½; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 110¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 79¾; do new 79; Virginia, new, 60; do old, 61; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Quotations, 90, Western Union Telegraph Company, 85; Quicksilver, 18½; Mariposa, 8; Adams Express, 68½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Exp ess, 80½; American Express, 68½; United States Express, 75; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 65¾; Hudson River, 124; Reading, 57¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 97; Fort Wayne, 92¾

HOME NEWS.

THE OLDEN TIME.

Interesting Historical Reminescence.

The following letter appears in the "Pennsylvania Archives." It is from Col. David Redick to Dr. Franklin, and was written when the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was yet in its infancy. Col. Redick was a surveyor, and in his day was a leading man in "Little" Washington, Pa. His estimate of the future of Allegheny City, drawn from his first view of the "track," was not in accord with after developments. Dr. Franklin was then President of the State of Pennsylvania. At that time the entire popolation of Allegheny county was not more than ten thousand. The letter also gives some knowledge of old time winters. That he was not a prophet in regard to the value of the "ten acre lots" is no discredit to Col. Redick. The man in his day who should have predicted accurately or approachingly the growth of this country would have been considered a madman or a fool. The man who then should have predicted the present uses of electricity and steam would have been placed in the same category. But, to the letter, which is copied verbatim:

WASHINGTON, (PA.)
19th of February, 1788.

To His Excellency, Benj. Franklin, and the Honourable Council:

This country has never experienced a winter more severe.

The mercury has been at this place 12 degrees below the extreme cold point; At Muskingdon [Muskingum now] 20, and at Pittsburgh, within the bulb or bottle.

The difference may in part be accounted for by the inland situation of this place, and greater or lesser quantities of ice in the others.

It has been altogether impossible for me, until within these few days past, to stir from the fireside. On Thursday last, I went with several other Gentlemen to fix on the spot for laying out the town opposite Pittsburgh, and at the same time took a general view of the *track* and finds it far inferior to my expectations, although I had been no stranger to it.

There is some pretty low ground on the River Ohio and Allegania—but there is but a small proportion of dry land, which appears anyway valuable—either for timber or soil—; but especially—for soil.

It abounds with high hills, and deep hollows, almost insurmountable to a surveyor.

I am of the opinion that if the inhabitants of the moon are capable of receiving the same advantage from the earth which we do from their world—I say, if it be so, this same famed *track* of land would afford a variety of beautiful *ten acre spots*, not unworthy of the eye of a Philosopher.

I cannot think that ten acre lotts, on such plots and hills, will possibly meet with purchasers—unless, like a pig in a poke, it be kept out of view.

Would it not be more of advantage to the State if the Legislature would alter the law—"that a town, and a reasonable number of outlotts, for the accommodation of the town, be laid out 200 acre lots—fronting the river when practicable—and extending back so as to include the hilly and uneven ground—which might be of some use to a farm.

I cannot but believe that Colonel Lowry, and Colonel Irwin, both members of the Assembly, and who knows the land well—will, on consideration, be of the opinion with me—that small lotts on sides of those hills, *can never be of any use but as above mentioned.*

Perhaps council may think proper to lay the matter before the legislature.

I shall go on to do the business as soon as the weather will admit—and before I shall have proceeded further than may accord with the plan here proposed—I may have the necessary information whether to go on, as the law now directs, or not.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's and the Hon'l. Councils most obedient servant,

DAVID REDICK.

STREET CAR CASUALTY.

A Child Run Over and Killed.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Schaffer, Superintendent of the cigar manufactory of the Penitentiary, met with a very serious and perhaps fatal accident while crossing from Sherman to North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

It appears that while crossing the street, she tried to avoid a wagon loaded with hay, and did not notice a Pleasant Valley car coming in the opposite direction, unfortunately for her, she came upon her before she was aware of its close proximity. She was knocked down, the car passing over her. The child was terribly injured—one of her ears was entirely cut off; both her arms were broken, and she received fatal injuries internally and to her spine that her life is despaired of. As soon as possible after the accident, she was picked up and taken into a neighboring house, and thence to her home, where Drs. Rankin and Hamilton attended her, and did everything in their power to alleviate the poor child's sufferings.

Since the above was written, the little child has died, and Coroner Fleming has been notified to hold an inquest. The case will be fully investigated, as it is alleged that the driver never stopped after running over the child, but endeavored to drive off.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Singular Occurrence.

Coroner West yesterday proceeded to Spring Hill Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad and held an inquest on the body of John Sinnard who was killed in the vicinity the evening previous. It appears that the deceased who was in somewhat of an intoxicated condition was walking on what is known as the west track. He saw a freight train approach and got out of its way by going onto the east track, at this time the Philadelphia express east drove in sight. The engineer saw the drunkard but the man did not heed it; he seemed to be bewildered. A brakeman of the freight shouted to him to "look out," but he kept on heedless of the impending danger. The engineer of the express whistled for brakes, rang his bell and did all in his power to avoid an accident. It was stated the train was running at such a rapid rate and the man was struck so sudden that his shoes were left at the point in between the tracks where he stood, while his body was thrown some fifty feet distant killing him instantly. The deceased was 56 years of age, a single man and a carpenter by trade. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

OVERTAKEN.

A Pair of Baltimore Bail Jumpers Captured in Pittsburgh.

Last evening about seven o'clock, Deputy United States Marshal John H. Begley of Baltimore arrested in this city Charles O'Connor and Michael Kelly, who are charged before Judge Giles of that city with defrauding the Government. It is alleged that these men were in the wholesale liquor business; that they shipped whiskey away in casks without cancelling the revenue stamps thereon; that they would refill the liquor emptied out of them and re-ship the empty casks back to themselves to re-fill again. It is alleged that they carried on this business systematically and had done so for some time. The United States Grand Jury for the Baltimore district found a true bill against them. They were arrested, and held in $3,000 bail, which they forfeited. They are also charged with several other crimes, such as obtaining goods under false pretenses and embezzlement. They were placed in the lock-up last evening, and will be taken back to Baltimore this morning.

OBITUARY.

Yet Another Old Citizen No More

The venerable George Singer, whose death took place on Tuesday morning, in the 77th year of his age, was among our early acquaintances in this city. More than forty years ago he came to this city from Greensburg, and for many years carried on the furniture business on Fourth avenue. Owing to advancing years and impaired health he retired wholly from business some ten or more years ago, and has since lived in quiet retirement. He was a gentleman of noble presence, of courteous and dignified manners, and of the most upright and exemplary life. He had for most of his life been a regular and constant attendent on the ministrations of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was an honored and consistent member. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him as an unostentatious and honorable Christian gentleman, and will be sincerely mourned by many attached friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

An Affecting Scene.

Yesterday morning Judge Hampton granted a hearing in the case of James Smith, who appeared as a petitioner for the custody of his child. At the time of the institution of the first proceedings there were two children, Emilne and Mary, and the father claimed that they could only find a comfortable and proper home with him. In the meantime the dreadful spotted fever carried off one of the children, Mary the youngest, and when the case was called up in court yesterday morning the mother appeared with Emiline. Judge Hampton, after hearing all the facts in the case, called to the bar the father and the parties left the Court Room. When they reached the rotunda the mother suddenly threw her arms around Emiline and a scene of weeping and wailing ensued that was pitiable. The father for a short time seemed non-plussed, but finally the child was released and he went away with it, leaving the mother with her friends. The scene attracted a large crowd to the rotunda and occasioned great comment.

The Terrors of Carbon Oil.

A woman named Mrs. Huff, wife of a flagman on the West Penn Road, was burned to death at her residence at Blairsville, on Monday night. It appears that she was sitting at the table with a child in her lap, a lamp was on the table and the child overturned it, breaking it, and causing the burning oil to run over the table, on to herself. Mrs. Huff recognized the danger, and with a mother's self-sacrifice and rare presence of mind she threw the child from her, across the room, out of danger, thus saving its life. She screamed for help, for the house had caught fire from the burning oil. The fire, with great difficulty, was extinguished by the neighbors and the woman rescued, but not before she was so terribly burned, that after lingering several hours she died of her injuries.

Vienna Correspondence.

In addition to arrangements for occasional etters from Americans visiting Vienna during the great International Exposition about to be inaugurated in that city, we have effected an engagement with an intelligent citizen of Vienna, who has resided for some time in this country, for regular weekly letters while the exhibition continues, which we doubt not will be duly appreciated by our readers.

BARBECUE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Six Thousand Dollar Fire on Seventh Avenue—Walker, Cooper & Co.'s Packing House Partially Destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon about half past three o'clock an alarm was rung from box 31 ("Vigilant" engine house) on Seventh avenue. It was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the smoke house of Walker, Cooper & Co., pork packers, No. 23 Seventh avenue. The firemen promptly responded and were on the ground a very short time after the alarm was struck. The fire had not been discoved in time, as some of the employees stated that they had smelled bacon frying for some fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered. Consequently it had gained such headway that when the fire Department arrived upon the ground, the interior of the building was a seething mass, sending up huge columns of dense white smoke strongly impregnated with the smell of burning meat. A second alarm was sounded, summoning more engines to the scene. They fell to work as soon as possible after their arrival. Dr. Reed's the First U. P. church immediately joins the packing house, and was in imminent danger of destruction as was the R. P. church, just in the rear. The firemen however, worked with a will and through their efforts the fire was confined in the building in which it originated. The loss to the firm on stock and building will amount to about $6,000. They are insured for $10,000 in the following companies: Allegheny, Manufacturers and Merchants, Cash, Western and City; $1,000 each, and $5,000 in Arrott's Agency. The fire is supposed to have originated from the fire used in smoking meats. The stench in the vicinity of burning meat during the fire was decidedly unpleasant to those living in the immediate neighborhood.

Several members of the "Vigilant" steamer were severely burned about the face and had their hair singed off while standing on the roof of the building. Mr. Harts face was quite badly burned. They all had a narrow escape as the roof fell in just as they left it.

BROWNSVILLE.

Signal Station — Administrators Appointed—Rev. J. C. Castle—Postmaster, etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 17, 1873.

SIGNAL STATION.

The Government has established a signal station here, and Dr. A. J. Hubbs has been appointed station master. A good selection for the position.

ADMINISTRATORS OF E. TOYNBEE, DECEASED.

Wm. H. Miller and Wm. Chatland, Esqrs., have been appointed administrators of the estate of Mr. Toynbee, deceased. The estate is estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

REV. CASTLE.

Mr. Castle, who was appointed pastor to Bridgeport Station at the last annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference, has arrived with his family. Mr. Castle will be warmly welcomed by the church and community.

POSTMASTER.

J. S. Wilgus has been appointed postmaster in the place of Henry Bulger, who has efficiently filled this responsible position for the past four years. Mr. Bulger, in retiring, has the best wishes and thanks of the public, and we trust his successor will fill the position to the entire satisfaction of all.

A NEW TOWN.

The valuable tract of land known as "Krepps' bottoms" near West Brownsville, purchased by a company of Pittsburgh capitalists some time since, is being laid out in town lots under the supervision of P. M. Hunt, Esq., the enterprising agent of the company. A good opportunity is offered to those desiring to make a safe and paying investment. R.

STATE ITEMS.

JOHN THOMAS, a miner, employed by Walton & Co., West Elizabeth, was badly injured on Wednesday last, by the falling of slate.

THE FEARLESS base ball club of Monongahela City has organized for the season. They are champions of the Monongahela Valley, and impolite opposition to the same.

AN OLD MAN named Henry S. Jones was injured by the falling of slate in Harlem coal mines, on Thursday last. The thumb and forefinger of the right hand were cut off and rolled down upon the shovel blade, and his arm was otherwise bruised.

A NEW OIL well has been struck about five miles from Butler, on what is termed the Martin farm. The oil is floating several feet over the top of the derrick. The production is as yet unknown, but reckoned at 200 barrels. Baydstown is in a fever of excitement and more wells are drilling.

A LITTLE girl, named Naty Graff, was so badly scalded at Coal Bluffs, on the 9th inst., that she died the day following. She was playing around the stove, when her clothes caught in the handle of a saucepan full of boiling water, which was spilled over her, producing great suffering and death.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, a miner named John Eaton was killed at O'Neil & Co.'s coal banks at Elizabeth. He was "boaring in," when a mass of slate fell on the back of his head, breaking his neck, and crushing his body in a terrible manner. His home was in Sharon, where he leaves a wife and child. His age was about thirty-six years.

A DROWNED team of horses, attached to a wagon, were caught floating in the river at Kittanng last Thursday. The team belonged to Mr. Austin, the Express Agent at Parker City, and was accidently driven over the river bank at that place. Mr. Austin was notified and went down after the harness and wagon. The horses were valued at $300.

STEPHEN BURNS, who has been residing for some time past with his daughter, Mrs. Gravat, in Hempfield township, Mercer county, on Monday morning last left his daughter's house, and went into Young's woods near by, and not returning as soon as expected, his grand-daughter went to look for him, and found him lying dead, having evidently died instantly, and probably from apoplexy. The deceased was about 78 years of age, and was among the early settlers of this neighborhood, having resided in West Salem township the greater portion of his life. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of 1812 in that neighborhood.

THE Fairview *Reporter* tells this: While sand pumping at a well near Petrolia the other day the man at the brake turned on the steam when he should have turned it off, and the sand pump shot up through the derrick roof, and away to the quarry hill a quarter of a mile, unperceived by the workmen. The line was pulled down from the top of the derrick, but no sand pump was attached to it. For a while the two men indulged in their native logrolling, and went got fishing tools and fished in the well for three days and nights after that sand pump before they discovered that it wasn't to the well, but resting sweetly behind the engine house, where it had been thrown from the top of the derrick.

BREVITIES.

....Mayor Reed, of Erie, has purchased the famous trotter Flora Bell, at the round sum of $22,500.

....Trains are now running regular on the South-West Railroad from Greensburg to Fountain Mills.

....Dr. Wm. F. Waugh, son of Judge Waugh, of Greenville, has been commissioned an assistant surgeon in the navy.

....The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company have purchased a building in that place, where they will establish a free school for the benefit of the Chinese employed in their factory.

....A young couple in Clarion county told they were married for an April joke, but when the notice of their marriage appeared in the *Democrat* they thought it didn't look funny at all.

....The locomotive of the Freeport accommodation ran into a wagon at the Sharpsburg crossing Monday evening. The horses and driver were thrown down an embankment but received very little injury. The vehicle was completely demolished.

....A little daughter of Mr. Dan Stackhouse, living in Altoona, died on Monday last from the effect of drinking a quantity of lye, about a week ago. The little child was not quite two years old, and her sufferings previous to death were fearful to witness.

....The Cumberland *Times* says: A large force of men and two extra engines are at present engaged in making repairs along the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The road has been improved since the recent land slides and trains are now running safely and regularly.

....The soldiers of Beaver county held a meeting a few days ago for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. J. S. Winans was elected President and F. A. Mirrich, Secretary. The 7th of April, 1874, was chosen for the time of holding the reunion, and Captain McClelland appointed orator for the occasion. An invitation is extended to all the honorably discharged soldiers of the country.

....The Board of Managers of the Work House have elected the following officers: *President*, George R. White; *Secretary*, J. P. Fleming, and *Treasurer*, George Albree. Mr. George Albree was authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for building the addition to the Work House, up to May 5th prox. He was instructed also to advertise for bids for supplying the Work House with meat for the coming year. The Board of Managers have resolved to make five kilns of brick for the erection of a female prison.

Sudden Death.

Mr. John Neel, a prominent citizen of Rural village, Armstrong county, and among the first to operate in coal mining in the Monongahela Valley, dropped dead on Monday at his residence in that borough. Up to the time of his sudden demise, he was apparently in vigorous health. Deceased was about sixty-two years of age, and was a brother of J. S. and William Neel, well known coal merchants, and also of Mr. James Neel, lumber merchant, of McKeesport. He was a man of considerable means, and highly esteemed for his many good qualities. Mr. N. leaves a wife and five children.

The Westmoreland Tragedy.

All the parties concerned in the Penn Station riot have had a hearing, and been held for Court. The man Adamson is in Greensburg jail. He is charged with the murder of Beverage. Gibson was not removed from Penn Station. He is still there in a very dangerous condition. He is receiving medical care, but is under arrest, charged as an accomplice to the murder. It is stated that from the time on Saturday evening that Beveridge and his party arrived at Adamson's house, nothing was done but drinking and fighting. A more terrible and deadly family combat has never been heard of.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:dly

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Which are the Best Organs?

In this age of business rivalry, when people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list, and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete Reed Organ ever made. Visitors to the Music Store of H. Kleber & Brother, 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and procure a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by dealing elsewhere. A single hearing of these Organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Imperial cases, will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen, you run no risk of any kind, their fine musical abilities and first-class reputation for honorable and upright dealing giving full assurance that you get the worth of your money, dollar for dollar.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of stone, coke, hotel and still trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished and cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

PERSONAL.

IT is forty-nine years this day, since Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, in Greece.

"FRITZ" EMMETT has made a hit in London, and his silly play and admirable acting have run a hundred nights.

IF Shakespeare had lived he would have been 308 years old yesterday—having been born on the 17th of April, 1565.

BRICK POMEROY announces that he will revive the daily and weekly *Democrat* at La Crosse, with the Danbury *News* man, or some other rare jester for editor.

SOMEBODY is advertising a preparation warranted to keep a lady's hand free from chaps. Punch knows another way to effect this. Let her have it known that she has no money.

MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR has presented to Trinity Church a pair of gold candlesticks, nine feet high, with branches for fifty-seven lights on each. They are valued at $1,000 apiece.

MRS. CLARA L. NICHOLS, widow of Gen. Nichols, an Adjutant General in the regular army, and formerly on duty in St. Louis with Gen. Sherman, has been appointed Postmistress of Leavenworth.

A ROCHESTER woman, married to her second husband, recently said to him: "Oh, how happy poor Charles would be if he were still alive to see himself replaced by a man as agreeable as you are !"

THE saddest case on record is that of the want of a Bible at the inauguration of a Missouri Governor. The ceremony was detained until a messenger was sent over to the Penitentiary to procure a copy.

SENATOR BOOT, of Missouri, is not "worth millions invested in the Pilot Knob mines and railroad." He did own one-half of Pilot Knob, but the war destroyed his property there, and he sold out on the verge of bankruptcy.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has just declined a very generous offer from certain parties in New York to lecture next season, the reason of his declining being physical inability to undergo the severities of a lyceum campaign.

IT is believed in Boston that the murderer of the Joyce children is the nephew of a distinguished litterateur; that he was sent abroad immediately after the crime, and that the influence and wealth of the family have prevented any attempt to bring him to justice.

THE following sentence was dictated by the late Lord Palmerston, to eleven British Cabinet Ministers, not one of whom, it is said, spelled it correctly: "It is unreasonable to witness the embarrassment of a harassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled potato."

MR. CORCORAN has sold two hundred acres of land near Washington city to the Government as an addition to the Soldiers' Home, for the sum of $375,000. He will donate the money to an endowment to Louise Home, a charity created by him for impoverished ladies who are unable to support themselves.

SCENE after examination. Excited Freshman: Did I pass my examination, Professor? Professor (with proud scorn)—No, sir? Off dances Freshie, radiant with smiles. Professor—You misunderstand me; you failed, sir! Incorrigible Fr.—Ah! but I won a bet, you see. Prof. staggers. —*Harvard Advocate.*

MAYOR MEDILL, of Chicago, is reported to have said, in answer to a question by a newspaper reporter, if he would run again, for Mayor: "There are not political, or social, or pecuniary inducements enough in Chicago to hire me, but the unanimous vote of every soul in the city were added. I have had enough."

THE London *Times* of the 28th ult. had a long article on the conviction in Paris of the Trans-Continental Railroad bond operators, which it concluded by saying that the sentence of General Fremont, in his absence from the tribunal, "is a stigma on the name of Fremont which not even the gain of £140,000 sterling can efface."

THE man who sells the lease of the corner of Broadway and Fulton street to the New York *Evening Post* for $250,000 was an oyster-catcher, working in New York Bay, seventeen years ago. Getting a little money, he worked his way up, and finally invested all he had in a long lease of that land at $19,000, which he has just sold for $250,000.

PUCK. AGASSIZ has been lecturing on eggs, and he asserts that all living beings, whatever their diversity of form, have grown up from eggs which are at first all precisely similar. Deviations take place little understood that eventually change these beings into widely differing animals." This explains where everything comes from except eggs.

THE story is current in Printing-House Square that the proprietor of the N. Y. *Herald*, on his return from Europe, intends to put men on his staff who can write vigorous and elegant English. What a tremendous revolution that will be ! If Bennett Senior, should rise from his grave, and behold such a change, he would not recognize the paper he had established.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of Brigham Young, says: "Disgusted as we may be with the man and his cause, criminal as he may have been, and revolting as are the rites of which he is the high priest, we cannot deny him the prestige which intellect always gains, even when most abused and perverted. Brigham is the third largest depositor in the Bank of England.

THE Rev. Dr. Munsell, President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, has been brought before the Trustees upon a charge of "paternally kissing the young ladies." The Trustees report that they "regard the course of Dr. Munsell in kissing *different* young ladies as unwise and improper," from which we infer that the salutes would have been perfectly wise and proper if the docter had confined himself to one young lady. But the Trustees say that the kissing was always "in the presence of third parties, so that there could have been no improper intent." This is mild.

GENERAL SHERMAN being interviewed in Washington upon the subject of the movement of troops to the Rio Grande frontier, and the prospect of war with Mexico, told the interviewer that there would be no war, and added: "This is an Administration of peace, and will continue so as long as President Grant lives in the White House. You correspondents are always on the *qui vive* for exciting topics, but you can't make war on Mexico with three regiments of cavalry and four of infantry."

A. T. STEWART, the Merchant Prince is a sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidney. He has not been absent until recently from his private office in his wholesale establishment, for a single day, except Sunday and when he has been out of town, for a number of years, and the fact that he is now compelled to remain in his chamber shows how very ill he must be. It has long been his habit to visit his retail store punctually at 10 o'clock every morning, and to go through every department. After that, he has shut himself up in his offices at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, and remanded there until five or six in the evening. Hardly any man in New York has worked harder than Stewart; and it may be fairly said, pecuniarily speaking, that he has been rewarded for his industry, as he must now be worth fully $50,000,000. He is 74 years of age.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA is sending a large number of locomotives to Brazil railroads.

THE official vote in the Second district of New Hampshire elects Aaron N. Pike, Republican, to Congress, by seven plurality, viz: Pike, 10,780; Bell, 10,773.

A LONDON firm proposes to erect tanks near Great Yarmouth harbor for the reception of lobsters, salmon and other fish, which they intend to import from Norway for the London market.

IT has become the fashion in the San Francisco theatres, to call the scenic artist before the curtain, when his productions are meritorious. The custom is quite common in the London theatres.

THE Jersey City Board of Education is discussing a resolution, "That no child be compelled to take part in any devotional exercises, vocal or otherwise, in opposition to the wishes of its parents."

A POLICE JUDGE, in Cincinnati, fined a professional street beggar $25, and gave public a bit of valuable information in passing sentence, to the fact that such characters can always pay their fines.

THE Swedish Government has abrogated the law which imposed restrictions on the Jews in the choice of their domicile. They will henceforth be permitted to fix or change their residences as they please.

AN Iowa druggist has been sued for $5,000 damages by a woman to whose husband he is in the habit of selling liquor. She says she does not see any difference between drug-shop whisky and dram-shop whisky.

BOTH parties in Virginia are arranging for State Conventions at Lynchburg, and the managers of both are anxiously inquiring what they shall do with the real issue, in which, most of all, the people are interested, viz. Tom Scott's railroad schemes.

THE city authorities of Quebec have determined to have its walls and gates pulled down, much to the dissatisfaction of the citizens. Quebec has long been an object of interest to tourists on account of its antiquity and its quaintness, and the walls, which it alone possesses of all the Canadian towns, have been a special attraction. The walls down, the power of the magnet will be diminished, and the revenue derived from strangers meterially lessened.

A SINGULAR suit has been brought in a Louisiana Court against Governor Warmoth, who is sued for damages by a convict whom he had pardoned. The person bringing the suit—which is for $10,000 damages—sets forth in the complaint that while serving a sentence for manslaughter in the State Penitentiary he was pardoned by the Governor, and that he was entitled to his release on February 28, 1872. He was not, however, set free until August 15, 1872, and claims the amount mentioned on the ground that his retention in prison was caused by the negligence of Governor Warmoth.

BETWEEN fifteen and twenty-five tons of free matter now leaves the Postoffice in Washington, for the States, daily. Heretofore many public documents belonging to members of Congress have been stored at the Capitol, but as the franking privilege cannot be exercised after the 1st of next July, this accumulation of a year is being transmitted to the Senators and Representatives. From fifty to sixty bags of documents, addressed to members, are forwarded daily in different directions, and probably by the 1st of July all dead-head matter of this description will have been sent to its destination.

THE "London Merchant" says that among his orders for British America this spring there was some—principally hardware—which were made to depend upon price and time of delivery, such conditions being founded on the averages of last year. The merchant found it impossible to fill the orders upon the terms required, and therefore left the provision for their due execution in the United States. This fact is considered as a commencement of the decline of the manufacturing interests of Great Britain, as orders lost in the above mentioned way have a tendency to run in the new direction.

ASCERTAINING the hog value of a Congressman seems to be the entertaining occupation of the western newspapers. An Indiana journal estimates that it will require 17,000 hogs, or 3,740,000 pounds of pork, to pay the salaries of Congressmen from that state, and seems to doubt that the amount is a good one. Another journal in the same State seems to think the hog value of one Congressman equal to about 1,000 porkers, provided they are good fat ones. Why the hog should be taken for a standard of value is not known, yet it must be admitted it is not altogether inappropriate.

SOME surprise has been expressed that General Canby would allow Captain Jack to snap his pistol at him without offering any resistance, but it must be remembered that the public has as yet but one account of the massacre, and that by Peace Commissioner Dyer and the friendly Indian, Eddida, and it is probably not much astonished and frightened at the sudden onslaught that they did not stop long enough to learn all the particulars. It is customary in many cases to carry no weapons of any kind under such circumstances, and it is quite possible that General Canby was entirely unarmed.

THE most stringent lottery law in the country has recently been passed by the Ohio Legislature. The public or private promoters, backers or venders for or on account of "any lottery, policy or scheme of chance of any kind or description, by whatever name the same may be known or denominated or known, or wherever located," are, upon conviction, to be "fined in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $500, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, at the discretion of the court." No exception is made for church fair lotteries or newspaper gift distributions. The purchaser of a ticket in a lottery can recover the amount paid for it, and one-half more, with exemplary damages reaching $50.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far are reported as being light, and with an increased demand, caused mainly by more favorable advices from the east; trade is quicker, and prices are from 10 to 15cts. higher as compared with the close of last week. There has been a good demand from the start opening on Monday morning, especially for shipment to New York, and it gives no evidence of falling off; as the Philadelphia buyers have bought but comparatively few cattle, holding off, we presume, to let the Yorkers have all they could get, and get them out of the way; the indications are that the market will be active during the balance of the week, and a still further advance is not improbable. At noon to-day there were but few cattle in the pens unsold, and as already intimated, some of the buyers had up to that time secured their droppings; we have not much doubt but what Philadelphia will want 50 cars yet and the York men are still in the field, though, of course, if prices are advanced much more, a much smaller number will be sufficient, as it is claimed that prices are higher here now than in the east, and they are in the east, from which it is to be inferred that the eastern buyers are working on very small margins; be this as it may, however, they still keep working a-way, and the probability, therefore, is that they will take everything that is offered during the balance of the week, if prices should go still higher. We have an idea that a good deal of the talk on the part of those buyers about losing is much money is all for effect—it is intended mainly as a rough-lock to keep down the ideas of sellers, and therefore should be taken with considerable allowance. There are times, we freely admit, when even the regular eastern buyers lose money, and occasionally, a good deal of it, but there are other times when they get this all back again, and more with it; but as we have already intimated, we have an idea that the talk about money, is nothing more nor less than a fraud, intended as a blind for the sellers.

The quality is generally fair, is just about like what it has been for several weeks past, consisting mainly of fair to good. The sales thus far reported up to this writing has been small and promises to continue so during the balance of the week. Yesterday (Tuesday) we bought some 40 to 45 cars at prices ranging from 5¼@5¾, mostly at 5¼@5½. EXTRA—50 steers 1,400 lbs. and upward at 5¾@6; prime to prime 1,400 6¼; 1,300, 6¼; 1,250, 6¼; 1,100, 6; 900@1,100, 5¼@5½. There is considerable inquiry for stockers, but buyers generally say they are not prepared to pay the prices, 4¾@5¼, and even at quotations, there is little or no margin.

H. Hamilton, Lafferty and Co. report as follows: 12 Iowa steers, 1,250 lbs, at 6¾; 42 Missouri, 1,300 at 6¾; 37 do, 1,250, at 6¾; 105 Illinois, 1,350, at 6¾; 70 do, 1,200, at 6¼; 32 Oregon, 1,200, at 6¾; 32 good, 1,200, at 6¾; 18 good, 1,100, at 5¾; 25 fair, 1,150, at 5¾. If rough common, 1,200, at 5¾; 17 fair, 900, at 5¾; 20 good, 1,250, at 6¼.

Ulery and Hamilton sold 35 good 1,050 Texans, at 5¾; 6 cows, at 5; 12 good 1,100 cows, at 6.

Hazlewood and Blackstock, report 30 prime 1,265 lbs, at 6¾; 30 prime, 1,355, at 6¾; 32 good, 1,137, at 6¾; 17 prime, 1,060, at 5¾.

Orr, Williams and Loughrey, sold 1 car prime Ohio steers, 1,375 lbs, at 6 80; 1 car good, 1,100, at 6.

Laughman sold 6 cars of prime southern Ohio steers to John McArdle, at something over 7c.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep thus far has been a full one, fully as large, even though a trifle less than on any better data as during the corresponding time last week; however, with a steady demand and rather more favorable advices from New York, the market is fairly active and prices are still sustained. As noted in our last report, everything else being equal, clipped are selling more readily than wooled, though it is predicted by some operators that there will soon be a reaction in favor of the latter, and this is based on the supposition that the eastern markets will be glutted with shorn sheep, while of unshorn, the supply will not be equal to the demand. Clippers are bringing from 4 to 6¼c for common to extra, and wooled may be quoted at 6@7¾, as to quality—one shipper informed us that he had bought 15 cars of wooled sheep at an average of 6¾c. Following sales were reported:

Ulery & Hamilton, 95 fine wool, Ohio, 95 lbs, $10 50 do, 85 lbs, 6¾; 179 coarse wool 77½ lbs, 5.85; 192 thin fine wool, 72 lbs, 6¾; 340 coarse wool, 96 lbs, at 6.85.

Hodge & Huff & Co., report 270 coarse wool, 90 pounds at 6.10 clipped, 85 pounds at 5.20 clipped 4.75; 2 cars medium wool, 90 lbs, 6¾@6¾; 1 car prime clipped, 100 lb, at 6.

Holmes, Lafferty and Co. sold 1 car of extra clipped, 128 lbs, at 6¾.

Watson & Briggs 2 cars of prime fine wool 85 lbs at 6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold one car fine wool 80 lbs, 6.85; 1 do, 87 lbs, 6¾.

Joseph Pierce reports having purchased 15 cars of wooled sheep for shipment to Philadelphia at an average of 6¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals, although not excessive, are sufficient to meet the demand, hence, there has been little or no change in prices for several days. Prime Philadelphia hogs quotable at 5.9@6c. Yorkers are still ranging from 5.60@5.70, and good mixed hogs may be quoted at 5.60@5.70. Hogs are higher relatively at Chicago than they are in this market, but taking the eastern markets as a basis, and by these we are governed, and they are high enough.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
THURSDAY, March 17, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The market consisted to-day, selling mostly on arrival, and at full prices, and, as noted in our report of Wednesday, at an advance of from ¼ to ½c as compared with last week; some operators are inclined to the belief, as lent is over, and poultry and game are out of season, that trade will be more satisfactory in the immed ate future than it has been for some time past, and while it is hoped that the expectations may be realized, it is, to say the least, a little doubtful. Producers have had no reason to complain of the market recently, as they have been enabled in consequence of a sharp competition to realize about all their stock was worth, but shippers generally complain that they have not been doing much good of late, that cattle have been and are still higher relatively in the west than they are in the east, but while this may be true, they must have made a little money; otherwise, they would not surely be marketing to the busy extent. It is probable that there will be an increased demand for cattle during the next sixty days, and we have already noted the fact that the market is almost bare of poultry and game, and then, again, the supply of pork, which was so generally laid in last fall, was limited in consequence of its cheapness, must be pretty nearly exhausted, and we imagine that people have had a surfeit of it, and will be glad when it is done. We can see a difference in the market here, and there is no doubt but what it is general, although no material advance in prices is anticipated as the supply will no doubt be equal to the demand, no matter how much it may increase. Following are the quotations, as made by some of the commission men:

Hedges, Huff & Co: fancy or extra, none on sale. 5¾ prime, 5 good, 5¼; fair, 4¾; medium 5¼; fat Cherokee and Texas, 1,000@1,200 pounds, 5¼@5¾; scalawags, 3@4.

Watson & Briggs—Extra 1,200@1,500 steers, 6¼@7; prime, 1,100@1,300, 5¾@6; good 1,000@1,100, 5¾@5¾; stock cattle, 3.00@3.000, 4¼@4¾; mixed rough stock, 3¼@5.

Orr, Williams & Loughrey—Extra 1,400@1,500, 6¾@7; good to prime, 1,300@1,400; common to medium 1,000@1,100; 5¾@6¼; bulls, stags and cows, 2.00@3.00, 4@4¾; stock steers, 3.00@3.000 pounds, 5¾@6¼.

Ulery & Hamilton—Extra 1,200@1,500 steers, 6¼@7; good to prime 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6; common to medium, 1,000@1,100, 4¼@5¾; bulls, steers and cows, 2¾@4¼.

SHEEP.

The market has ruled quiet but little, either as regards demand or prices, since the date of our last report; as noted in our last report, the arrivals seem to have been light, especially of clipped, than during the same time last week, but with fair a demand, the market is fairly active and prices are still maintained. Extremes, the heaviest buyer, is taking clipped in preference to wooled sheep, while Pierce, Philadelphia buyers, has bought nothing but wooled; the former may be quoted at 4 to 6c for inferior to extra, and the latter at 6 to 7¾.

HOGS.

The market continues moderately active, hence with but a trifle more freedom, but the aggregate business is still very moderate. The stocks are reported as very low here, and before the next slip makes its appearance there is a probability of their being entirely exhausted. The cold weather will retard the shipping, and we can hardly expect any receipts of the clip from the west or south in quantities before the first of May. We quote the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super Saxony, full blood fleece, 48@50c; quarter and half-blood fleece, 46@48c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 43@45c; common fleece, 40c; tub-washed, 50@52c; unwashed, 30@35c. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 45@47; full blood fleece, 42@44c; three-quarter blood fleece, 38@40c; half blood fleece, 36@38c; common and quarter blood, 33@34c; common fleece, 30@32c. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 38@40c; full blood fleece, 36@38c; three-quarter blood fleece, 34@36c; half blood fleece, 32@34c; common and quarter blood fleece, 30@32c; common fleece, 28@30c. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Kansas—Super Saxony fleece

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Tuesday at 117⅛ to 117⅜.

BUTLER, the "three cent man" proposes to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He will be a "dead beat," at the close of the election.

OUR troops seem to have made better work with the Modocs than was at first reported. Still, much uncertainty exists as to the position and purposes of the band.

WE HAVE received, from Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Secretary of the National Association of Local Preachers of the M. E. Church, a pamphlet, embodying the proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association, held in Urbana, Ohio. This is a large and influential body, and their annual meetings are occasions of great interest.

AN impression exists, that Captain Williams, and his fourth officer, will be directly tried for the Atlantic disaster, and a severer penalty awarded, than that adjudged by the Court of Inquiry at Halifax. This Court, or Commission suspended the Captain for two years, and the fourth officer for a few months. It is felt that a severe sentence should be awarded.

THE New York *World* urges that the Democratic party abandon other issues, and make Free Trade its cardinal principle. It says, "we stake all our hopes on making Democracy an out and out, thick and thin, aggressive, and if you please, intolerant Free Trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this great principle." So the leaver works.

BOWEN, of the *Independent*, has interviewed H. B. Claflin relative to the financial situation, importations, the state of trade, and co nate questions. On finance, Mr. Claflin is decidedly of the opinion that the twenty-five per cent. reserve system should be abandoned, free banking allowed, and particularly, he thinks, the Government should interfere to prevent the speculative fluctuations in gold. Yet how the Government would be debounced if it were to do this very thing.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a law punishing with fine, imprisonment and disqualification to hold office, any person who shall offer or accept a bribe, be he member of the Legislature or other official. As the law punishes both briber and bribee, the chances of its enforcement are slim. One of the rascals should be guaranteed immunity from punishment in order to catch the other. As it is, no one is left to play the necessary and odious part of informer. The law is so excessively hightoned as to be a dead letter, and thus lead to doubts whether it was intended in good faith.

PARISIAN papers have just published what purport to be the "Secret Memoirs of Napoleon III." written by him at Chiselhurst. They relate chiefly to the last days of the Empire, and particularly the war with Prussia. They are generally accepted, not merely as authentic, but correct as well, in their statements of fact. According to these, the disasters of the war are really chargeable to Leboef. He assured the Emperor that he could put in the field 588,000 fighting men, whereas he really mustered but 220,000. The German force was estimated at 300,000, whereas it actually numbered nearly three times as many. This was the starting point in a series of disasters, which culminated at Sedan.

THE attempt to embarrass the Kellogg government in Louisiana, by a concerted refusal to pay State taxes, by the supporters of M'Enery, who comprise the principal tax-payers, has turned out a failure. Such action may do for frothy politicians to talk of, but is the last resort of men of property, protected in their rights by the government assailed. A late dispatch from New Orleans says the State taxes are being rapidly collected. The amount of taxes collected in New Orleans alone, during the first quarter of 1872, was $133,000, while the amount collected during the corresponding quarter of 1873 was $254,000, and it would have been much greater had not the collection of taxes been temporarily suspended during January and February, owing to the political difficulties then occurring.

MINISTER Washburne, writing from Paris, takes a hand in the angry contest now waging in Illinois between the railroad corporations and the farmers. He sends a money subscription to help prosecute certain obstreperous railroads, and with it indignant words at the "terrible monopoly" and "shameless plunder" of these corporations. He says there "will be a terrific contest between the oppressed and oppressors," but that "victory will finally perch upon the standard of eternal right and justice." Mr. Washburne is not a candidate just now for any office, but he has undoubtedly put himself all right with the "granges" should he be a principal aspirant for a high position in 1876, and a great many people think that he will, and that he will also have the backing of a fast friend in the White-House.

THE *Post* quotes the St. Louis *Republican* as saying that certain papers, and the *Post* is pleased to class the GAZETTE among them, misrepresent the facts referring to the Colfax Massacre. We certainly have adhered, in our editorial comments, to the spirit and the letter of the most reliable reports, as the news columns of the *Post* even bear witness. That we have not misrepresented the spirit that inspired the massacre, may be shown by the following extract from the New Orleans *Times*:—"But the end is not yet. Unless a genuine Military Government, based on direct Federal authority, be established in place of the existing usurpation, or concessions be made sufficient to satisfy the public demand for justice and fair dealing, the doings at Colfax will be repeated in half of the parishes of the State." If this does not admit, endorse, and promise a continuance of the Ku Klux business, we are at a loss to know what it does mean.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the "Farmers Movement," in the west, is shown by the fact that the first "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," in Iowa, was formed in Jasper county five years ago, and there are now no less than 1,200 Granges in the State with an adult membership of 100,000. In six months more, it is claimed there will not be 10,000 farmers in Iowa who do not belong to the order, and the grangers in that time will be able to poll free-fourths of the entire vote of the State. In Iowa, the proceedings of the Granges are secret, and they have the usual ritual and initiatory ceremonies. In Illinois Farmers' Clubs take the place of the Granges, and are not secret. Their membership is said to reach 130,000 in that State, and it is proportionably large in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is also spreading southward into Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and eastward into Indiana and Ohio. Even if this movement does not take an independent part in politics, it is likely to dictate the nominations and platforms of both parties.

THE federal government very rarely takes direct measures to influence immigration from Europe to this country; it is left to the States and immigration societies, as well as the cheery reports most of the immigrants send back to their old homes. The last Congress, however, directed the translation and printing in French and German of ten thousand copies of the special report on immigration prepared by our National Bureau of Statistics, for distribution in France and Germany. Ten thousand copies were also sent to Great Britain, and the Bureau is now in daily receipt of requests for additional thousands, while hardly a foreign mail arrives that does not urge the translation of the report into Scandinavian for distribution in Sweden and Norway. The United States Consul at Belfast, writing very recently, urging that a thousand copies be sent him, instanced as the avidity with which the people looked for them, "that one lady who owned a copy was obliged, from the numerous requests for its loan, to agree to read it aloud to a class, and each evening her house is crowded with eager listeners, to hear the facts of the wonderful resources of the New World." The Consul also enclosed extensive slips cut from an Irish county paper, which was publishing whole chapters of the report in each issue. We have no conception in this country of the intense interest with which everything bearing on the resources and advantages of our country is devoured in Europe by the immigrating class. The idea of the Government putting forth an official report containing the desired information, printed in foreign languages, was a wise and happy thought.

WE notice that a lady of a singularly discontented and unreasonable turn of mind, writes to the Philadelphia *Times* that her marriage ties were dissolved by the last Legislature without any notice to her whatever. Pray what does Mrs. Anna E. Yeager, the complaining female, desire? She ought to know that the whole system of legislative divorcement is intended to secure secrecy and dispatch. That's the beauty of it. The bill is presented by some friendly hand; it is read by its title; goes to a committee peculiarly sensitive to the horrors of a galling yoke when worn by wealthy victims; in a few days this committee quietly reports it, and the little cure for matrimonial ills is rushed through on the matter of course asseveration of the friendly law maker that "oh yes, it's all right." It is hard to tell how many bills were passed in this manner at the late session, divorcing man and wife. Possibly a hundred, or not more than fifty; we can't even guess, as they were of a character that did not court investigation or publicity. In the assignment of causes, real or feigned, there was an infinite variety, varying from "pure cussedness" to the crime of insanity in the woman, and drunkenness, worthlessness and general shiftlessness on the part of the man. Those who cannot understand the beauty and see the profit of this system by which this lady was divorced without her knowledge, by the action of the one hundred and thirty-three able-bodied men who make laws for Pennsylvania, may console themselves by the fact that the case of Mrs. Yerger has undoubtedly its counterpart in the like misfortune of some masculine victim.

THE FLAW, in the estimation of many, that mars Mr. Adams' oration on William H. Seward, is his assumption that Mr. Lincoln was but a secondary figure in the administration controlled mainly by the greater experience and the acute intellect of his chief Secretary. As Mr. Adams was out of the country on important diplomatic service, and was thus brought into the most intimate personal and official relations, by correspondence, with the Secretary of State, his view of the relations the two men held to each other is a natural one, even if it is to some extent unfounded. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, who held an intimate connection with Mr. Lincoln, and is likely to know whereof he speaks, contradicts Mr. Adams' view of the controlling influence of Seward in this wise:

"No doubt the Secretary of State had his full share in the transactions of that time. He was much consulted by the President, who was fond of his conversation and of his society; but the truth is—and this we say not from reading, information or reference, but from personal knowledge—no man was ever more entirely the master of his own affairs or of his own conduct than President Lincoln of the executive power of this Government. He was on friendly terms with all the members of his Cabinet, and gave them due latitude in the discharge of their proper duties; but when any one had to yield his opinion it was the Secretary and not the President; and his judgment and his orders had to be followed in every one of their departments. There were, of course, occasional differences between him and them; but there never was a day when he would not have immediately accepted the resignation of any one of them had it been offered, and there never was a day when any one of them was resolute enough to make his resignation the alternative of the rejection of his advice."

HOME MARKETS AND RAILROADS.

A side issue, in the matter of cheap freights, is raised,—the people of the West being reminded that in place of agitating the freight question, they should develop manufactories, towns, dense populations, —thus creating a home market. In one view of the case, this is well enough. That ultimately there will be home markets for the bountiful harvests of the West, we do not doubt. But all this will require time, capital, and growth. The farmers of the West have not the capital to develop manufacturing interests. Most of them are in debt for their farms, and are struggling toward independence, but years must elapse before they will have the means to develop anything aside from their farms. To coolly advise them to create a home market for their products is like expatiating to a beggar on the advantages of weal h. Another difficulty may be found in the fact that it costs them as much now, to reach what may be called their "home markets," as it does to send further away. The Illinois Central charges as much, for a hundred miles, as it, with other connecting lines, charge for a thousand miles. We gave, some days since, some suggestive figures on this point. The development of the mineral resources of the West, and their utilization, by means of manufactories, belongs to the future. In this State and even in this city, our great development has occurred within the period of twenty years. The seventy-five years of previous settlement, experiment, and preparation, were necessary to the rapid developments of the few years in the immediate past. There is a law of trade, regulating developments of wealth, and the west must come up in conformity with this law. First, its agricultural resources are brought out, then discoveries of mineral and other resources are made, but even then, several forms of business activity are essential to further progress.

It is of little use to make iron from the native ore unless that iron can be manufactured, or sent to market, at a profit. For manufacturers to prosper, there must be a home demand—and this involves population, wealth, and skill. To gather these, in relative proportion, requires time.

But out of this grows the broader questions—are the railroads the servants of the people, or are the people the bond-servants of the railroads? The proposition we have referred to, and others we hear of, such as—the people west ought to change their corn and other grain into pork and beef, thus compacting it, so that it can be transported at a profit—all involve the thought that the interests of people are subsidiary to those of the railroads. The people have the right, and will use their own choice as to the manner in which they will avail themselves of the fruits of their labors. They have the right to send their grains to market, and the equal right to demand that the freight charges shall not be exorbitant. We are not inimical to the railroad corporations, and certainly we wish them every prosperity. The point in our criticisms has been, that the time has come when the great trunk lines are not equal to the mass of business that is crowding upon them. They very naturally give a preference to freights that pay the best,—and as naturally charge so much for transporting breadstuffs as to make it impossible for the farmers to freight at a profit, because their cars are in demand for freights that will pay a certain sum. All this is natural enough,—but the remedy they suggest is not practical. Suppose, for example, a home market were made at the west, for its breadstuffs. This would involve a vast population, abundant manufactures, and large importations,—all of which would necessitate an immense railway traffic. Before the era of our manufacturing prosperity, a canal sufficed for the traffic between this and the eastern cities. Now, one of the best managed railroads in the world is taxed to the utmost by the trade developed. The simple fact is, the country has outgrown its railroad facilities. It will not, cannot go back. Nor will any devices that may be suggested, be of any avail. Other, and more extensive means of transportation are imperatively needed. With these, the prosperity of the country will be accelerated,—without them, it will be retarded. But above all else, this idea that a home market for western productions will lessen the bulk of transportation is the most absurd.

PERSONAL.

THE *Herald* correspondent, O'Kelly is disheartened. Do what he will the Government of Spain will not cut off even a lock of his hair.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is about to be released on his parole of honor, which is equivalent to confession that the charges against him can not be sustained.

GENERAL CANBY, the murdered General, married Miss Louisa Ames, of Baltimore, a niece of Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves no children.

A MAN (living in Danbury, of course,) imagined himself a hen, and while under the influence of that conceit sat down on a dozen eggs, and hatched out an Italian sunset and circus poster. His wife removed the *debris* with the bald end of a broom.

CHARLES KNIGHT, one of the first men in England to recognize the propriety of publishing books of useful information at prices which working people could afford to pay, is to have a statute to his memory erected at Windsor, the place of his birth.

THE Boston *Transcript* seldom ventures upon a smile, but here is one from that journal: "Brigham Young thinks he is not understood now, but the time is coming when he will be. He leaves his fame to posterity. This is all very well, but there are few men who will leave so little fame to so large a posterity."

ONE of the Danbury voters was unable to attend the polls on Monday, but sent his vote up by a neighbor's little girl. He was very much surprised to learn that it was not received. He told the little girl that it was quite evident that the traditions of our fathers were forgotten, and that the country was going to the devil with unreasonable velocity.

THE reputation of members of the Legislature for sobriety seems to be rather bad in Kentucky. Two of them were rather noisily drunk on a railroad train the other day, and when the conductor remonstrated one of them pompously asked: "Do you know, Sir, that I am a member of the Legislature? The conductor quietly replied, "You've got the symptoms."

EX-SENATOR REVELS, colored, lectured on the "Laws of Health," in Nashville last week. A local paper sums up the lecture in these rules:—Eat slowly and without drinking; masticate thoroughly; keep clean; abstain from tobacco; eat brown bread rather than pastry; quit when you are done, and keep a good conscience; be virtuous and you will be happy.

No great book is expected on either side of the water, unless, indeed, Mr. Browning's new poem should turn out to be great. It consists of 5,400 lines, and is a poetic version of a great tragedy which came before the law courts of a department in the north of France last year. The poet has kept closely to the facts, with the view of presenting in them a key to human passions.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has proclaimed that "the Democratic party must be preserved in its entire integrity—in its principles and its organization; and the trading politicians, claiming to be Democratic leaders, must go to the rear, as their appropriate position in the last Presidential campaign proved most conclusively that they are neither safe counselors nor leaders to be trusted."

BROOKLYN gossips have a first-class case of scandal to talk about, involving Thomas Kinsella, a member of the last Congress and editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the wife of Thomas Fields, superintendent of public schools for the city—a position which he secured through Kinsella's efforts. The other afternoon, Mr. Kinsella and Mrs. Fields met at a hotel on the Long Island road, but they had not been long together before Mrs. Kinsella appeared on the scene, and made things so exceedingly lively for the superintendent's wife—both by tongue and fist—that she was exceedingly glad to beat a retreat.

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON has arrived in London. He has courteously declined a reception and banquet, offered him by a number of liberal thinkers. He is surrounded by his many warm admirers—Carlyle, Tyndall, Froude, Max Mueller, Hughes, and others—and if he had but many years to pass in London as he has days, they would all be mortgaged by his friends. No other American has ever received a tithe of the devotion felt to Mr. Emerson in England. He will probably remain in London until May, and then visit Oxford, Wales and a few picturesque regions before returning to America.

TENNYSON, the poet, don't like the idea of Canadian independence or annexation, and writes to a Dominion friend as follows: "I hope that I may live to see England and her colonies absolutely one, with as complete a reciprocity of the free gifts of God as there is between one county and another in the mother country. I would not wish anything better for my sons, nor would they for themselves, than that they should devote their lives to helping to effect this 'seamless union.' If my voice can indeed be heard in Canada, let me entreat, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that she will turn a deaf ear to any who may hold a less loyal language."

A MARRIAGE was fatally interrupted last week at Malta, Saratoga county, by the strangest whimsey which ever entered the head of a bridegroom, Albert Knight. The guests were met, the bride was decked in her gayest attire, and all was ready for the parson to proceed, when Knight, having requested an interview with him, said he could not be married unless the words "as long as you both live" could be omitted from the service. "I don't know," said Knight, "whether I can live with her all my life, and I do not want to take vows upon myself that I may not be able to fulfil." The minister indignantly declared that he did not marry people in that way. Knight protested that he could not conscientiously be married in any other; and the result was that there was no marriage at all.

LORD LYTTON was a good hand at a commercial arrangement. He drove successful bargains with his publishers. His agreement with Messrs. Routledge for cheap issues of his novels was a profitable thing for him. The firm had the power of bringing out the works in two forms, and in return were to pay him a sum annually. In nineteen years they have paid him as much as £30,000. In course of a year or so Kenelm Chillingly will be in their hands, and they are now preparing cheap editions of his "Student," "England and English," and other almost forgotten productions. "Kenelm Chillingly" was not the last work written by the author of "Pelham." Two others, written at a later date, remain. One is a novel and the other a play. These will be published after the last page of "The Parisians," which will make four large volumes, has appeared in Blackwood's Magazine.

GIBSON, formerly of *The Paper* here, is the Washington correspondent of Dana's *Sun*, and first got hold of the Credit Mobilier scandal, about which he is now writing a book illustrated with portraits of Colfax and the rest. Not long ago he and Washington, of the *Courier Journal*, were talking about having done things they regretted and things they were proud of. Washington said:

"Well, if after I am dead, anybody thinks enough of me to erect a stone over my grave (and by the way I don't care a—whether they do or not,) I hope the fact will be stated in plain words that I was born a Confederate, that I lived a Confederate, and died a Confederate."

Then Gibson said: "Well, if after I am dead anybody thinks enough of my memory to put up a stone at my grave, (and, by the way, I don't care a—whether it is done or not,) I hope they will place upon it the fact that I stole the record from a Pennsylvania Court, and printed the facts which led to the Credit Mobilier exposure."

GENERAL NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Paris announces the death of Taglioni, the famous danseuse.

A DISPATCH from Algiers says that four insurgent Arabian chiefs have been executed at Constantinople.

GENERAL BUTLER is announced to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and is confident of being elected.

JOHN ANDERSON has given to Professor Agassiz a deed of Penekez Island, to be used for his natural history school.

AN advance in the Atlantic cable rates is now expected instead of a reduction, some time since announced, to take place May 1st.

THE vestry of Christ Church, Chicago, has voted its confidence to Rev. Mr. Cheney and engaged his services for another year, in defiance of the Bishop.

THE restoration of Independence Hall to as near an approach to the appearance it presented on the great days of 1776, is making progress at a very satisfactory pace, and we are informed will soon be completed. Another of the time-honored chairs used by members of the Continental Congress has been received.

THE Century Club has expelled Frederick A. Lane, upon the discovery that while Judge Barnard was throwing people into prison at his will, he obtained from the latter one of the famous "orders," on which he secured the unjust imprisonment of Mr. Sherwood, another member of the club.

IN Lucas' county (Toledo), Ohio, the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, eminent for his services before the Geneva Tribunal, was unanimously elected to the Constitutional Convention, receiving 6,639 votes. For his associate, the Democrats elected C. H. Scribner, by 3,368 votes to 3,290 for Kellogg, Republican.

MACHINE-SEWED gloves have recently been put upon the market at Worcester, Eng. The machine was invented and patented in Germany, but was perfected in Worcester. It secures greater strength and evenness of stitch and greater finish than are exhibited in hand-made gloves, but the process is less rapid, while the price of product is higher.

IT is stated that President Grant and party will leave St. Louis on Thursday morning for Idaho Springs, Colorado. In a brief response to a toast at Henry T. Blow's, the President said that while St. Louis is one of the few places in which he has lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that he will ever make that city his home.

THE extension of the New Jersey Southern Railroad is expected to be completed about the first of July, and will practically make a new trunk line to the West, extending from St. Louis to New York, by means of a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Road near Baltimore. The capital stock of the road is seven million dollars and the bonded debt six millions.

FORTY years ago a revolutionary soldier deposited $100 pension money in a New Hampshire Savings Bank, and in each of the two following years added $15 more. Neither principal nor interest have been drawn, and the amount now is $1,228.81, with a share in an extra dividend about to be made. If the revolutionary soldier had lived long enough, he might have been rich.

THE New York Legislature has passed a bill for the suppression of obscene literature. If enforced, it will make short work of the entire brood of immoral pictorials and other pestilent publications, which are exposed for sale at almost every newsstand in the city. It will also compel newspaper publishers to be more particular as to the sort of advertising that gets into their columns.

WE learn from Cape Breton, Scotia, that the steamship Great Eastern, after laying the new Atlantic cable, is to take a cargo from Cow Bay, C. B., to Europe, on her return trip, to consist of fifteen thousand tons of coal, and that one of the principal shippers in Cape Breton has contracted to load the monster steamer in fifteen days. Who ever thought that the magnificent Great Eastern, when first floated, would become a dingy collier?

A WASHINGTON SPECIAL announces that one of the Commissioners to Vienna has been suspended for improper practices who is now on his way to Vienna, and another is suspected and his case is being inquired into. Reports are in circulation that some of the complimentary Commissioners secured their appointments in order to represent certain manufacturing interests, and that a sewing machine company and a gun company each have a Government Commissioner in its employ.

ONE of the solid men of Boston kindly promised to comply with the request of a friend, who was impatient to leave the church, to deposit a dollar bill for him in the contribution box, but he quietly returned his own pocket-book to his pocket without lessening the amount of money contained therein, and when the collector came along ostentatiously dropped his friend's bank note in it and sank back on his cushions as if conscious of a good act well performed.

THE London *Spectator* says Great Britain has 114 fighting ships, while France, Germany and the United States added together have not quite 100. It has twenty-three iron-clads in commission, while France, Germany and America have only eleven. Such a fleet, adds our London contemporary, ought to be able to go anywhere and do anything; ought easily, at least, to be equal to the maintenance of the supremacy of the seas, the one modest demand which the English people has a right to make on its foremost force.

THE New York *World*, in a long article on the Democratic party, says: "We fellowship all genuine free traders and we scorn political association with any protectionist. Every citizen who is unequivocally for free trade is a good enough Democrat for us. No protectionist can be a Democrat at all. We stake all our hopes on making the Democracy an out-and-out thick and thin aggressive, if you please, intolerant, free trade party, subordinating all issues to this and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this great principle."

THE Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says, that "while negroes generally are improvident, and have no idea of the value of economy, it is gratifying to know that the exceptions to the rule are daily increasing. In many of the Northern cities, as well as in Savannah, Macon, and Atlanta, they have savings banks devoted entirely to their use, and in other Southern cities they are becoming depositors in the savings banks of the white people. During the past week, over $1,200 have been deposited in the Eagle and Phenix Savings Bank by colored persons in this city; and there are quite a number who have deposits in the Georgia Home Savings Bank."

THERE is a large library in Scotland composed entirely of gaol albums containing a complete history and portraits of all the criminals that have been in any prison during the last century. The prison governors send a duplicate photograph in every case, with a brief note of the more important particulars, such as the name, age, date of conviction, court of trial, and the like, and these are all pasted consecutively in a large book, which is a kind of pictorial index to the more elaborate record formed by filling the returns received. There is intercommunication with the registrars of England and Ireland; so that when it is understood that a criminal who has been liberated elsewhere is going to Scotland his portrait and history will go also.

THE new England plan of moving houses has been introduced into old England, and the Ness Point Lighthouse, in Suffolk county, on the east coast, has been transported inland about three hundred feet. The bottom iron framing was unscrewed from the lower piles, and the building was lifted by means of screw jacks. Iron flanged wheels were then fastened to the bottom frame, and the building was moved on a railway. The work occupied over two weeks. It may be mentioned that an engineer from Boston, Mass., has made a proposal to the London Metropolitan Board of Works for the removal of Northumberland House, an immense pile of buildings which stands on the proposed line of a new street leading to the Thames Embankment.

THE English papers are making the most of an incident that occurred in the House of Commons a few days ago, in which an apparently authoritative decision was reached upon the pronunciation of Mr. Disraeli's name, the authority being no less a person that Disraeli himself. Mr. Disraeli had occasion, in a speech that he was making at the time, to read from a document which had been received from the Queen, and in which his own name appeared. He read his name out with much precision, forming a diphthong as it were of the "ae" therein, and the whole as issuing from his mouth, rhymed with "Bailey." This settles the matter to a certain extent, but there is always room for argument as to whether Mr. Disraeli knows how to pronounce his own patronymic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Mckibbey, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. R. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

PARASOLS.
Newest Styles, from lowest to finest grades and quality.

NEW SUN UMBRELLAS.
New Spring Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Real Hair Goods.
Frizettes, Switches, Chignons, Braids, &c., &c.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS.
Neck Ruching, Neck Scarfs.
Cotton, Lisle, Silk, Silk-Finish and Kid Gloves.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Hamburg Edgings, Laces, &c., &c.

Gents' Underwear,
In India, Gauze, Lisle and Next Spun Silk, at very low prices.

ALL GOODS NEW AND AT
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW STORE.

New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.

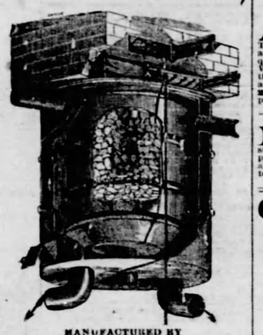
NEW GOODS.
All the New Styles
OF
Suitings,
Dress Goods,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Poplins,
Black Silks,
Shawls,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Bleached Muslins,
Unbleached Muslins,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Towels.
And full line of
Swisses, Nainsooks, P. Ks., Cambrics, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,
At much below the usual prices, at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
Call and examine our Goods and prices

Suits and Costumes.

SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Poncee and other material, made up in the latest fashion and superior manner.

Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
being the large st and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marseilles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infant's Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
206 and 208 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Carpet Department
Hemp, Cottage, Rag, 2 and 3 Ply Ingrain.
Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels Carpets.
NEW GOODS---PRICES LOW.
Straw Mattings, Cocoa Mattings.
Plain and Lettered Cocoa Mats.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Window Blinds, Patent Fixtures.
Curtain Damasks.
Cornices, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Carpet Linings, Hassocks, &c.
Tapestry, Body Brusse's and Velvet Rugs, all sizes, elegant patterns, extra cheap.
Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace.
Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.
A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housefurnishing Goods.
PRICES LOW, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE CARPETS.
We open to-day the Choicest lot of
English Body Brussels,
Of our own importation, that has ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DRAB BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match each of the Terry and Tapestries now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, }
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 21, 1873. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties holding in the NINTH, TENTH and ELEVENTH WARDS of the City of Allegheny, that on and after the 1st day of May, 1873, the Act of Assembly, providing for the Regulation of Lots in the City of Allegheny, by which the 3d and 4th Sections are hereunto appended, will be enforced:
SECTION 3. * * * It shall be the duty of all parties acquiring real estate by purchase, will, descent, partition or otherwise, to make report to him of such conveyance or transfer, with the precise dimensions and locality of the premises, and so doing, the same shall be noted without charge, and noted on the deed or title passed by the City Engineer or his Assistant; but if the said party or parties acquiring real estate as aforesaid, or shall omit or neglect said duty, they shall be subject to such fine or fines as hereinafter set forth and provided for in Section 4th of this Act; and the Recorder of Deeds of said county of Allegheny shall not admit the deed of conveyance to record in his office, and any Recorder of Deeds who shall admit to record any deed of conveyance of a lot or part of lot within the City of Allegheny, which has not been registered, shall for each offence, be subject to a fine of $100, to be recovered by summary conviction, or by penal action, in the name of the City of Allegheny, before the Mayor, or any Alderman of said City, and shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in office.
SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all owners of houses and lots to furnish, forthwith descriptions of their property to the City Engineer, to aid him in making up his Book of Plans; and whensoever such descriptions shall have been so furnished, and the certificate of the Engineer or his Assistant shall be received, no property so returned shall be subject to sale for taxes or other municipal claims, thereafter to accrue as a lien of record upon the same, but the name of the owner as returned, and all recovery by suit and service of the writ on him made, in case of a summons; and on and after the 1st day of May all deeds or title papers pertaining to property within said limits must be presented at this office for Registry as by law required.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS.
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 21, 1873.
Opening of Buena Vista street.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of Buena Vista street was confirmed by Councils April 17, 1873. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.
The report can be seen in this office.
M. T. WHITE,
ap22:168 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CLERKS OF COUNCILS, }
ALLEGHENY, April 21, 1873. }
Opening of Henderson Sreet.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the Opening of Henderson street, was confirmed by Councils APRIL 17, 1873.
Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.
*The report can be seen in this office.
R. T. WHITE,
ap22-31:166 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNCILS, }
ALLEGHENY, April 21, 1873. }
Opening of Hopkins Alley.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the opening of Hopkin's Alley was confirmed by Councils April 17th, 1873. Objections to the Report must be filed within ten days.
The Report can be seen in this office.
R. T. WHITE,
ap22:167 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., April 20, 1873.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Taylor avenue, from Palo Alto street to Webster street, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given, that the assessments for benefits are now due, and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
ap19-11 Controller.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.
REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1873.
ATTENTION, PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND, and TWENTY-THIRD WARDS; also the Sections of the FIFTH to the SEVENTEENTH WARDS, inclusive, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the viewers' report on the opening of Vine street from Wilkins avenue to Center avenue has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
ap16

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Bargains, Bargains
At 12½c., Wide Suitings, very cheap.
At 22 cents, New Stripe Japs, a good bargain.
At 25c., Striped Japs, new patterns.
AT 50 CENTS,
NEW JAPANESE SILKS,
Extra cheap, good value at $1.00
Black Silks, slightly imperfect, cheap at $1.50.
Poplin Alpacas—Mignonette Shades.
New Dress

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE MODOC WAR.

Severe Fighting With the Savages.

The Indians Completely Encircled.

The Fighting Commenced.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, April 16, Camp South Tule Lake.—The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in with musketry and the occasional booming of howitzers.- Colonel Mason was at Camp Hospital Rock, on the north side of Captain Jack's position, directly under that famous stronghold. General Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for the tents to be struck and drawn into a compact place near Hospital Rock, for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations, one hundred rounds of ammunition, leap for the cavalry to be ready to move at two A. M. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry and Lieutenant Crews, with cavalry were at a point beyond the main line. The cavalry were to conceal themselves until they were joined in the morning by the infantry and artillery. It was hoped when the latter commenced left camp, the Modocs would observe them, make an attempt to cut them off, and fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Jack, Jem, etc., the Modoc who was under guard as a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him. At daybreak we heard an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the Lava Bed, and knew Colonel Mason's forces or his skirmishers were engaged. At six we heard the boom of howitzers, and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians and the firing was rapid.

The plan of battle was this: From the north Col. Mason was to advance his command on the right the Warm Spring Indians on his left, circling along the ledge, uniting with the right of the troops, from this side, leaving only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieutenant Green was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunition. Captain Trimble, of the First Artillery, with twenty men, was left in charge of the camp on this side. Colonel Green, at 7 A. M., united with Colonel Perry's command. In about an hour and a half after leaving camp the battle opened. Captain Miller, of the Twelfth Infantry, commanded a battalion, his company being commanded by Leary. Miller had entered to the right next the company. Throckmorton's battery M, Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Harris, and Fourth Artillery, Capt. Egan's company I, and Capt. Wright's company E, both of the Second Infantry, were in the centre. The cavalry were on the extreme left. While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of a long cave about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition, straggling shots from a bluff at long range. The men were delayed in open skirmish order and advanced slowly under such cover as the rocks afforded. The fire soon opened on a bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up, unobserved by the reserves, until we arrived at short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After about fifteen minutes the order to charge was given, and the line moved forward amid most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught and so unexpected that the troops were on them before they knew it. A few minutes more were masters of the situation and our brave boys broke the rocks, resting at their leisure.

General Gillem had sent out orders to Colonel Mason to settle them up in the rear, and he let into them with a vengeance, distracting their attention and materially assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one. Meanwhile we entertained our wounded—four. None were killed.

Capt. Egan and his men fought gallantly, so did all engaged. Capt. Egan was wounded in the arm, but he would not leave the field. E. O'Connor, a private in Fourth Artillery, was shot in the leg, a flesh wound. Private J. Dorley, Battery K Fourth Artillery, was shot in the arm. Corporal E. Kelisk, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, has a scalp wound. Private McManus, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, had a thigh crushed.

11 P. M.—McManus, of McConnell & McManus, merchants of Yreka, ventured within the entrance line held by Captain Miller's men, (who gallantly carried the Modoc works in the most gallant style, and the reserve line), was shot from the high bluffs and left on the ground.

The lines are five hundred yards apart. The ground is uncovered. When the mortars arrive the Modocs will be shelled from their bluff. It is supposed he is shot through the heel. By the way his mule was wounded. Three shots were fired at them.

At five P. M. an order was given to advance the mortars. At half-past four a line was employed down the lake opposite Jack's camp, and crossed the intervening open space at double quick without receiving a shot. They arrived in readiness to charge on the bluffs when the mortars have done their work. The mortars arrived on the ground and were put in position. All was quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rained along Mason's line. A few continued several minutes. No one was killed or wounded.

A pack train of Warm Spring Indians, has just arrived with forty-five mules and one hundred and fifty horses.

At 5:10 P. M. the first shot was fired from the mortars, and a few shells were thrown, going well into the Lava Bed, apparently doing good work. Our line now extends from under the bluffs, where Jack's cave is, to the lake on the south, for nearly a mile. Two ledges intervene between the men and the main plateau.

Now (6 P. M.) the mortars are being moved forward, as our men are now on the top of the heights. Col. Mason's line has not been broken. By to-morrow we shall be with the Warm Spring Indians and have the red fiends encircled with but the lake left them for escape. From appearances it would seem as if a portion of the lake shore and the bluffs have been cleared of Indians by Col. Mason, as our men are steadily advancing without receiving shots. They will probably hold the low rocks for cover until morning.

Dispatch to Gen. Schofield.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, Lava Bed, April 15.—Major General Schofield, San Francisco.—We have fought the Indians all day, and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our loss is one officer, Lieutenant Egan, wounded, not seriously, and three enlisted men killed and seven wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

A Hotly Contested Fight.

LAVA BED, April 16.—During the night the Modocs' position was the same as they occupied at sunset yesterday evening. A hotly contested fight took place on Col. Green's left this morning. The Indians endeavored to reach the lake for water, but our troops succeeded in keeping them away.

A dispatch received from Mason's camp at seven o'clock this morning says some Modocs passed out on the left near his flank and rear during the night.

Shelling the Savages.

The mortars under command of Maj. Thomas kept up a fire on the Modoc camp. The Indians could be heard yelling and shouting at an awful rate.

At two o'clock this afternoon the troops under Col. Green were ordered to move forward from the position they held during the night. The whole line started with a cheer, and before ten in the morning they had reached the ridge next to Jack's camp, which was so hotly contested yesterday and has been nearly deserted to-day. When our men gained this position others could be heard along the whole line. Orders were then given to sweep the Lava Bed. A dispatch was sent by signal to Capt. Bernard ordering him, in case the Modocs had got out on Col. Mason's left, to pursue them immediately with cavalry and give them no rest.

The Fighting Continued.

10 o'clock.—Our troops have gained considerable ground. The firing is becoming more frequent. The impression is the Lava Bed is ours. Orders have been given for Col. Mason to move his regiment forward rapidly, and if possible to gain Col. Green's left. This will cut the Modocs off.

From ten to twelve o'clock there was considerable firing from south of the lake, the only point where the Modocs could have got out on Mason's left. As Indians can be heard in the vicinity of Jack's cave, the mortars, which ceased since daylight, have been ordered to a new position within eight hundred yards of the cave, and near the water.

12 o'clock.—Col. Green's and Mason's commands have effected a junction which entirely cuts the Modocs off from the lake. This movement was effected occasional firing was heard at different points along the line, and it was decided not to push our men right into the Indians' stronghold, lest we might lose many without killing an Indian. If we could keep them from water they would have to leave their position. We could not find them in a stronger one.

The Indians Fighting for Water.

It is evident if we can hold our position on the lake shore, the Modocs will have to leave or surrender. A heavy fire of musketry is now heard near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water.

Every one who has seen our troops in action speak of them in the highest terms.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

YREKA, April 17.—Castello, a special courier, arrived at noon, having left headquarters, Lava Bed, at nine last night, with news of yesterday's work. The Modocs had a fire in their camp. Maj. Thomas dropped a shell directly into it, provoking a frantic war whoop and the sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer. They were driven back.

4 A. M.—After another fight the Modocs gave up the attempt to break through the lines and retired. Scattering shots were fired at the men o attempted to advance on them.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake in San Salvador.

A Plot to Massacre Christians in Belgrade Frustrated.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the North is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the Capital of San Salvador and the ruin of a population of forty thousand people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 P. M., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when at 2 A. M. two light shocks, succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the whole city. Sopopango, Itapangh, San Tomas and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residences as had not left the city were living in the patois or in the public plaza. Hence the number of lives lost, though great, was diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel Del Plaque and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at twelve million dollars. The aggregate killed and wounded is five hundred.

The *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador of March 24, giving the following particulars: The ground is still shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cojutepeque there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly ploughed, while in others there are cracks and fissures. Lyopango and Ilopango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down. Even straw houses have shared the fate of more substantial edifices. At San Martin only the church and a couple of old houses are down, while on the road thence to Cojutepeque almost every building has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured. Shortly after a severe shock a fire broke out in a ruined drug store, and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which resulted in its extinguishment and took charge of one hose, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed. No foreigners have been injured. In some cases roofs have remained standing supported by the uprights, but in every case all the ties have been shaken off. A couple of thieves who attempted to ply their vocation while rain fell were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding, and for this reason the Government has issued a decree that the Capital will not be removed, as many had supposed it would be. A decree has also been issued permitting people to squat on all vacant lots. San Miguel, Santa Ana and other towns which did not feel the effects of the earthquake immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days.

Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although the first shock destroyed within one hundred and fifty years that the city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that withstood the shocks with any degree of safety was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to export timber from California for the construction of such earthquake proof houses. Aid and money have been tendered and received from all parts of the Republic. Nothing has risen to exorbitant prices. The prisoners in jail were removed to other places and the Sisters of Charity have been assiduous in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Of the latter, Miss Ellen, of Mobile, Reindeer, gave all the assistance he could, and offered her for the use of Biddle, United States Minister. The latter, as well as the Government, returned letters of thanks to Captain Kennedy.

Great fears are entertained that a stoppage of sewers, exposure and fright, the dead bodies unrecovered from beneath the ruins and other considerations, may breed a pestilence in the city. Happily this fear is not realized. Communication between the river on the road to Sopopongo was thrown down. Other roads have been rendered impassible by immense blocks of stone having come down from heights, some one hundred tons in weight. More than forty bodies were displaced from out of the niches in which they are placed in the cemetery.

The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by suppressed volcanoes of St. Thomas. One of the seven volcanoes within a radius of thirty miles—Izalco—is at present in full blast, while within a few miles a crater has opened out of lava, visible at night along the whole coast of the Balsam region.

The officers of the Reindeer report that the United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls have stood. Minister Biddle, United States Minister, with his five little ones, had a narrow escape. During two days three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks. In some places the ground is cracked a foot wide and two feet deep. At every shock all the cocks in the place began to crow, and pigeons wheeled about wildly in the air. The English visitors consider it a temptation of Providence to rebuild the city again on the same spot. The crust below it is evidently a mere shell. The car placed close to the ground discovers a noise like running water, and falls of heavy stone produce a hollow sound. The Indians would never build on this site.

A call of couriers will be established.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A New York correspondent has had an interview with Don Carlos, who justifies his present course by saying the act by which the throne of Spain was given to Isabella was a violation of the organic law of the land, and therefore illegal. He proposed to continue the fight for the rights of his house begun by his grandfather. His programme of government is that everything shall be conducted in the same manner as before, there shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics. Castelar and Figuera, Don Carlos holds, are men of great ability, but the Republic is never possible in Spain without it assuming the wildest Socialistic character. Of Thiers, Carlos says he has not much reason to fear his intrigues or hostility. As to Cuba, he holds the abolition of slavery to be indispensible, but gradually and under the supervision of the proprietors. No government, however, dare allude, in Spain, to the alienation of Cuba.

TURKEY.

A Plot to Massacre Christians Frustrated.

BELGRADE, April 20.—Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia plotted a general massacre of Christians to-day during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the plot, and extensive military preparations were taken, which prevented it from being carried out.

Advices from Bezna Seral, the capital, this evening, report that no outbreak has occurred, and all is quiet throughout the province.

CANADA.

Floods.

MONTREAL, CAN., April 19.—The lower part of this city is submerged; also the greater part of Griffintown, the sidewalks of which have floated away and boats are paddled about the streets. At the village of La Prairie, owing to the sudden rise of the river, the ice was driven in with great violence and destroyed a number of houses. No lives were lost.

GERMANY.

Hymenal.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. The ceremonies were of a grand character. This evening the bridal couple were escorted from the White Hall to the nuptial chamber by a torch-light procession.

ITALY.

The Pope Convalescent.

LONDON, April 20.—The Pope rose at half-past seven o'clock this morning, and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation to bring Peter's pence.

The Atlantic Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The Collector of Customs has received several more lots of money and valuables taken from the bodies of the Atlantic disaster, including the following: A pocket book containing thirty-four sovereigns, and some papers showing the owner to have been G. D. Murray, who, with his wife and four children, had been passengers for Chicago; a savings bank book of the State Bank of Chicago, showing a balance of $553.37 to the credit of Wm. Green; a letter of exchange for ten thalers, drawn on Benhard Behrend, at Caeslin, Prussia, in favor of Augustus Meyers, and a letter from Meyers to Behrend, requesting payment, and railroad ticket endorsed with the name of Anton Gun.

A Fiend to be Hanged.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro Joe Burton, on trial for committing rape on a little daughter of Mr. Lanks, of Rehoboth, to-day rendered a verdict of "guilty," and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20th, next.

MORE ABOUT "JOHN."

The Opposition Spreading—Meeting in New Castle—Coolie Importation Denounced—The Whole Question Again Under Review—Strong Resolutions Expressive of Public Feeling.

Although the weather was very unpleasant, and but little effort had been put forth to give information that such a meeting would be held, a very large assemblage of the citizens of New Castle met in White Hall on last Thursday evening, and gave expression in a very orderly yet very decided manner to their views on the question of the introduction of Coolie labor into the work shops of that vicinity. Hon. J. W. Wallace was called to preside, and Messrs. W. H. Reynolds, James McGoun, John Davis and J. H. Hartnell, were elected Vice Presidents, and the representatives of the press were invited to act as Secretaries.

On taking the chair the President, in stating the object of the meeting, said that he understood the meeting had been called without distinction of political parties, for the purpose of giving the citizens of New Castle an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and having an interchange of sentiment touching the important question, which was now agitating the minds of the people in many portions of our country, and which was known as the

CHINESE QUESTION,

or the policy of importing Chinese laborers by contract and for speculation, and placing them in our workshops and manufacturing establishments, to the prejudice and injury of the American laborer and mechanic.

In further explanation of the objects of the meeting, he said he thought there was no one present who had come there for the purpose of arraying labor against capital, as though there was a natural antagonism existing between them. Such was not the fact, and such was not the purpose of the meeting, but the people had assembled together to discuss this question on its own merits; that it was a question in which the labor of the country was deeply interested, and labor constituting the wealth of the country, it thereby became a question of great magnitude, affecting the future welfare, happiness and prosperity of the nation.

He further stated that all his life he had been an earnest advocate of protection to American industry, because the question of tariff *is* a question of *labor*. Money could be had in the old world at much lower rates than with us, and that men, out of the

NECESSITIES OF SHEER POVERTY,

were compelled to work in the mines and workshops for a compensation which afforded them but a bare subsistence. Consequently, with cheap money and cheap labor the European manufacturer could undersell us in the markets of the world; hence the policy of a tariff to protect both the capitalist and the laborer against the importation of foreign fabrics, the product of pauper labor. It then, the capitalist must be protected by a tariff, and at the same time be allowed to import Coolie laborers from China to do his work, why, then, the policy becomes exploded and unjust, and the intelligent American laborer and mechanic of our own country. This discrimination cannot be allowed. The Government of the United States has entire and complete control over this matter, and this coolie trade must be stopped, for all the best it is but a miserable system of peonage.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Black, Stillman Briggs, Capt. Jno. Young, J. B. Barber, T. Bryson, J. W. Taylor and Wm. Power, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Dr. E. S. N. Morgan, who gave some interesting facts about the Chinese, for the masses to think about. He said Coolie labor was a new crusade against free labor.

A LITTLE REVIEW.

The committee being ready to report, offered the following premable and resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The interest of the citizens of this country, regardless of the wishes and wants of American citizens, are actually engaged in the importation and introduction of a semi civilized race of Chinese, who can never become assimilated to Americans, who have no intention to become citizens, who will never defend our country and have no interest in our laws, who pay nothing into our treasury, who patronize directly nor indirectly patronize farmers, mechanics, grocers or merchants, and who are content to work for a paltry pittance scarcely sufficient to keep American the scanty means of bare subsistence; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of Chinese labor, according to the present mode of importation, in large squads, already under contract, at a mere pittance, compared with the rate of wages of labor in this country, is calculated, if not designed, to destroy the dignity of labor by robbing industry of its just reward, thus rendering the intelligent working man, be he tradesman, mechanic, or laborer, unable to support himself or those dependent upon him, and in addition to all this, we believe it to be a system of peon slavery, which we instituted, and is now being carried into effect, by men who are void of principle, religion, honor or honesty, regardless of their fellow men, and if not prevented will ultimately lead to the overthow of all their social and religious liberties, and free institutions, which are held so dear by every American citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Lawrence county, do hereby enter our solemn protest against the introduction and employment of Chinese labor in this country, that we will withhold our influence and support from every man, whatever his profession or occupation may be, who favors the introduction, employment or retention in this vicinity of such men, and that we will support no newspaper or aspirant for public office, that refuse to come out boldly against the introduction, employment or retention of Chinese labor in this country.

Resolved, That we most emphatically condemn the action of the Economic Society in being instrumental in bringing Chinese labor to this State, and that we will not purchase any article or any other article which we know to have been manufactured in Beaver Falls by Chinese labor.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the growing disposition throughout the country to organize in opposition against the introduction and employment of Chinese labor, and that we invite the co-operation of all law-abiding citizens, without regard to party, for the peaceable prevention of the same.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Lawrence county, do most solemnly pledge ourselves to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the several papers of this city, also in the PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE and Pittsburgh *Daily Post*, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to wait upon and to communicate with other parts of the country, with a view to a permanent organization throughout the United States.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, it shall be to meet again at the call of the aforesaid committee.

Col. R. B. McComb being loudly called for, responded in one of his happiest extemporaneous speeches, which are always full of fun and humor, and interspersed with mirth. He spoke of his early days as a cabinet maker, and his present position as a member of the bar. He held that working men were the bone and sinew of the land. That the poor Irishman was the life of the land and the Coolie labor its ruin. Every man should do something in the production of the country.

Mr. Flinn and A. L. Hazen, Esq., were called and each responded in eloquent remarks on the importance of staying the importation of Chinese labor.

The Chair then appointed T. B. Bryson, E. S. N. Morgan, S. K. McGinnis, J. McMichael, A. L. Hazen, Hugh Flinn and James McGoun as a committee to communicate with other parts of the country, &c., as directed in the resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

A MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

A General Jail Delivery at Washington, Pa.—All the Prisoners Walk Out of Jail—A General Stampede of Convicts—Pursuit of the Fugitives—A Reward Offered.

Considerable excitement was created in police circles, Saturday night, by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, from Washington, Pa., conveying the intelligence of a general jail delivery which took place there. From the information received, it appeared that Sheriff Ramsey, as was his usual custom, went the rounds of the jail in the evening, at the close of the hour of exercise allowed to all the prisoners, and locked them in for the night. This duty has been made were in the case of Henry Briceland and three others who were confined for crimes of a higher grade, and were only allowed to exercise in the hall after the other prisoners had gone to their cells. The Sheriff after closing the doors on all the others left this quartette in the main hall, according to prison regulations, and about forty minutes past six o'clock came back to escort them to their cells. Upon entering the hall he was astonished to find the doors of the cells open and the jail empty of male prisoners, except an old cripple and a boy who had been unable to get away. The main doors had been locked, all the cell doors thrown open wide and evidences of a hasty stampede were visible everywhere.

The Sheriff made an examination of the premises and became satisfied that the prisoners had received outside assistance. None of the doors had been broken open and, as if to deepen the mystery, upon going to his safe he found all his keys locked up as usual. It was evident on the other hand that the doors had been unlocked, and as the safe could not be done by a prisoner from the inside even if he had a key, the theory arrived at was that an outsider with false, or duplicate keys had done the work. Another theory was that the Sheriff's safe, in which the jail keys were kept and in which the Sheriff found them when he unlocked his safe, was opened by a false key, and the jail keys afterward replaced. Access to the prisoners' cells in the jail is located and was gained by a window from the outside, the door to the room being always locked when the Sheriff is not in it. Whoever rendered the assistance must have been acquainted with all the internal arrangements of the jail and the prisoners. Only three keys were necessary to effect the escape, as the same key would unlock all the cells.

Thrown aside, however, the fact was apparent that the prisoners had made their escape, and had gotten about half an hour's start of the authorities. The most prominent of the prisoners was Henry Briceland, the quadroon who had recently been found and convicted of the murder of Larry Bingham. The full details of this crime and trial are familiar to our readers. It will also be remembered that Briceland within a week or two past since his sentence, tried to cheat the law by starving himself, but finally gave this up to-day he was brought, the new and last dodge ——escape from jail—which thus far has been crowned with success.

Sheriff Ramsey as soon as he discovered how matters stood, posted notices and sent through the surrounding country to intercept, if possible, the fugitives. He likewise offered a reward of $200 for the re-capture of Briceland, and notified the police of Pittsburgh of the fact. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town of Washington, which in a measure was shown in, in police circles here when the information of the escape became known. The male portion of the townspeople, to a goodly number, constituted themselves detectives and joined in the pursuit, but their efforts were unavailing, and neither there nor here has there been anything heard of the fugitives since.

The Washington Prisoners.

It is evident from the latest facts developed in reference to the escape of prisoners from the Washington, Pa., jail, including Henry Briceland, under sentence of death for the murder of John Allingham, that the plan for escape had been arranged for some time, and the complete escape of the prisoners from the town is believed to be due to the aid of friends. Sheriff Ramsey offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of Briceland and fifty dollars for each of the others. A vigorous search was immediately instituted, but up to the time of our latest news last evening none of the prisoners had been arrested, though one had been heard of at his former working place. A mould and one of the leaden keys with which the cells were unlocked, have been found.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

137,280. Sash Holder—Charles C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873.

137,283. Screw Cutting Die—Samuel D. Bates, Lewisburg, and Samuel W. Murray, Milton, Pa. Application filed January 28, 1873.

137,295. Car Spring—David G. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 5, 1873.

137,297. Case for Lasts, Ribbons, &c.—Martin Deidiker, Ashland, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Hamilton Adams, same place. Application filed February 12, 1873.

137,319. Portable Earth Closet—Alfred Panyard, Massillon, Ohio. Application filed April 15, 1872.

137,329. Wood Scraper—Henry D. Spiekler, Canton, Ohio. Application filed December 5, 1872.

137,339. Manufacture of Traveling Bag Frame—James B. Blaksiee, and Charles F. Blaksiee, St. Catharines, Pa. Application filed December 9, 1872.

137,350. Reed Organ—Anton Draher, Cleveland, Ohio. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,357. Feeder and Filter for Boilers—John G. Fulton, Toledo, Ohio. Application filed December 31, 1872.

137,371. Excension Trough for Wagons—Anthony Ike, Lancaster, Pa., assignor to Martin L. Herr, same place. Application filed February 7, 1873.

137,372. Rock Drilling Machine—Ferdinand Johnson, Toledo, Ohio. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,378. Drill Jar—Robert McMullen, Titusville, Pa. Application filed October 19, 1872.

137,399. Stop for Water Main Attachments —William Young, Easton, Pa. Application filed February 8, 1873.

137,401. Nut Lock—Martin L. Ballard, Canton, Ohio. Application filed February 26, 1873.

137,408. Chain Machine—George W. Binnix, Sunbury, Pa. Application filed February 10, 1873.

137,424. Device for Filing Saws—Azel P. Durant, Athens, Ohio. Application filed January 24, 1873.

137,438. Spark Arrester—William F. Grassler, Muney, Pa. Application filed January 2, 1873.

137,445. Sad and Fluting Iron—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 23, 1873.

137,453. Nut Lock—George W. Keen, Zanesville, Ohio. Application filed February 27, 1873.

137,463. Railroad Rail—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa. Application filed January 21, 1873.

137,466. Type Setting Machine—James T. Moore, White Sulphur Springs, assignor of one-half his right to Thomas L. Feamster, Lewisburg, W. Va. Application filed May 28, 1872.

137,470. Car Coupling—Hugh Mulhollen, Fostoria, Pa. Application filed February 27, 1873.

137,490. Harvester—John F. Selberling, Akron, Ohio, assignor to Climax Mower and Reaper Company, Corry, Pa. Application filed July 15, 1872.

137,510. Harvester Rake—John S. Truxell, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873.

137,512. Apparatus for the Manufacture of Ecomite—Dewitt C. Turner, Clifton, W. Va. Application filed March 21, 1873.

137,513. Nut Lock—Edward Turner, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed January 31, 1873.

OBITUARY.

Death of Captain John Young.

We were grieved to learn yesterday of the sudden death on Thursday night of Capt. John Young, of Robinson township. None of our country gentlemen was better known or more respected in the city and throughout the county. He held the important offices of Jury Commissioner, and his friends had persuaded him to offer for the office of Sheriff at the coming election. His vigorous and robust health gave promise of long life. We suppose his age was about seventy. We learn that he retired to bed on Thursday night in his usual health, after a brief, pleasant conversation with his wife, suddenly began to breathe audibly, and in a few minutes was no more. He will be greatly missed and deeply mourned by a large circle of friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

Death of Mrs. Brunot.

Mrs. Ann T. Brunot, widow of the late Hillary Brunot and mother of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, died yesterday at her residence, 1,115 Penn street, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She had been for a long time unable to leave her room, by reason of the infirmities incident to old age, and her death was the result of a paralytic stroke unexpected. During more than two score years that we have known Mrs. Brunot, she has faithfully exemplified all the qualities of an excellent wife, mother and neighbor. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She has now been gathered to her Father's like a sheaf ripe for the harvester. Her place in society and her place in the Sanctuary, are given up; she passes from the church militant to the church triumphant. Blessed be the memory of all such.

BREVITIES.

....On Saturday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of a child about seven weeks, the daughter of Mrs. McCloskey, who resides on Ann street, Fourteenth ward. The child, it appears, was left in bed, and turning on its face was smothered to death. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

....At the meeting of the Milk Men's Association of Western Pennsylvania, held at Hare's hotel, on Saturday, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the Constitution and By-Laws reported by the Committee on Permanent Organization at the last meeting, and that it was hoped a larger representation would be had. The first Saturday in May was set as the time for the next meeting.

....In the case of Jeremiah Shun, one of the boys who was drowned Sunday in the Ohio at Temperanceville, the Coroner's jury rendered the verdict of death by accidental drowning. The body of the other boy, James Cawley, has not yet been found, although dragging and network dredging all day yesterday. It is probable the body rose during the night and floated off down the river, as the current is very strong at that place.

....Yesterday morning Mrs. Logan, of Urbana, Illinois, reported at the Mayor's office that on the night previous she had been robbed at the Union Depot. She says she was on route for Boston, and while changing cars accepted the assistance of a gentleman in getting into the proper car. Soon after the young man left her she missed her pocket book, containing a through ticket to Boston and about fourteen dollars. She thinks the young man took the pocket book.

....The officers of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad company and the Pittsburgh & Vienna Railroad Company had a meeting at Youngstown on Saturday, and mutually agreed that the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad should take possession of the former, and they gave the requisite notice to that effect did, and took charge of the road. Regular trains will now run through to Ashtabula in a few days. The strikers burned two houses, the property of the Mahoning Coal Company, on Saturday, last night.

....Yesterday the new M. E. Mission Church, on Green street, Third ward, Allegheny, was dedicated with interesting and appropriate exercises. The services were under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Mission Secretary, Rev. C. C. High, assisted by the ministers of the city. In the morning an interesting "childrens' meeting" was held, and in the afternoon the regular dedicatory services. Rev. J. W. Baker preached the sermon, and other ministers assisted in the incidental programme. The collections and subscriptions secured amounted to over $1,000 —leaving a chance yet for the benevolently disposed who wish to help pay the remainder of the debt. The building and ground cost $3,650, of which $2 400, including contributions, have been secured.

A Woman Looking for Her Child Left in This City Two Years Ago.

Yesterday morning a respectable looking lady, giving her name as Mrs. Donahue, called on Mr. Houston, on Fifth avenue, one of the managers of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, to inquire concerning her child. She tells this tale: About two years ago she left her child with a family on Liberty street, while she went to see her husband off on the train, as he was going west, and was much under the influence of liquor. The train started while she was yet in the cars, and she was carried with her husband to his destination. Soon after she met with an accident, which prevented her from communicating with the family with whom she had left her child, and only recently has she been able to return. She is now a poor woman, and has not been able to return. She made inquiry concerning the family, and was told the woman had eloped, taking the child with her. Mrs. Donahue thought it possible that her child might have found its way into the asylum, and was that much disappointed in not finding her.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 21, 1873.

In various parts of the country we notice the existence of more or less extended strikes. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the differences between capital and labor cannot be settled in a more effective and less disastrous manner than by the system of strikes. It is true that sometimes labor has grievances which ought to be remedied, but we we doubt if any strike ever made has resulted in any practical benefit to the working man—and even if it did it was only after both parties had become weary of the struggle and agreed upon a compromise, which by means of arbitration which might as well have been done before. Strikes as a rule, if not only does a general strike bring a pressure of loss upon both capital and labor, but it has a yet more damaging effect, in that it creates a feeling of distrust for the future, and deters capitalists from making the future contracts which they would otherwise do. In this way strikes unsettle the business and finances of the country, and by decreasing employment in the end, bring greater loss on the workingmen themselves than upon capital.

Money to-day indicates considerable ease. In most of the banks the demand for general purposes is light, and for commercial purposes is only moderate. There are some stocks on the list which at current prices are cheap and well worth the investors who desire to put their money in local stocks. Our quotations of Saturday to give as full information as can be obtained anywhere concerning our local securities and we refer all our readers to them.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1873.

The week opens with a marked improvement in finances, and a more cheerful feeling pervades business circles. The two extremes for money on call have been 1-32 per day and 7 per cent. per annum, the best of the loans at 1-64 to 7 per cent. The quality of money is rapidly increasing, the receipts by the Express companies to-day being two and a half millions, and the legal rate bids fair to be the maximum prices for money in the early future. The best merchant paper is now wanted by capitalists at 10@12 per cent. Sterling advanced to 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight, closing at 108 7-16@108¾, for the former and 109⅜@109⅝ for the latter. Gold was weak at 117⅛@117⅜, selling down to 117⅛, and closing at 117⅜@117⅝. Loans were 7 per cent. on flat for carrying, with one at 1-64. Clearances $68,000,000. Treasury disbursements $25,000. Customs receipts $276,000. The outstanding 5s at tenders show a decrease of $34,000. Governments are ¼@⅜ per cent. higher, and very strong. State bonds are still and steady; Tennessee very strong. The continued influx of money and easier rates indicated were the basis of sympathy with the raw materials. Quotations may be found in another column of this day's issue, and 7@8 cent loan bid, and ½ cent asked for carload, and ¼ @2 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Several lots of new cheese have arrived during the past week, and sold at from 12½@12¾c for Ohio Dairy, and 13@15 for Factory. Prime old New York Dairy, Goshen is still quoted at 17@18c, and good to choice Ohio Flats, 14@15c, demand.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Cultivated quoted at $13@14 per barrel; common, $9@10.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mills, 14c; Lonsdale, 14; Lonsdale, Ext., 15; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B., fine, 11½c; White Carpet Chain fine, 26c; Colored, 43c Cotton Yarn, 30@31c; Carpet Cotton Twine, 34@35c.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues exceedingly dull and there is apparently but little prospect of any change for the better. Stocks of all kinds of dried fruits are anxious to realize, to close out, as is now demonstrated that we don't try to hold it over. There is no quotable change in prices. Peaches, 6½@7 for halves, and 5¾@6c for quarters; apples and halves, and 10@11 for prime. Apples, 8@8½c. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@21c; unpitted, 6@8

EGGS—With continued liberal receipts and no perceptable improvement in the demand, the market is weak, and in order to effect sales, quotations may be fairly given at 16@15, although some dealers have confidence that there will soon be a reaction, and are not disposed to follow the market in its downward course, but the majority are disposed to keep down their stocks as much as possible. Shipping is being quoted from country wagons at $2.60@2 per ton, and the offerings are increasing, caused, we presume, by the favorable condition of the roads.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12½; Green Salted Cow Hides, 10½@11½; Green Salted Bull Hides, 9@10; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0,13@0,14; Green Salted Calf, 1,20@2,10; Green Butcher Calf Dry, 12@14; Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—4@$4.5 per barrel.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in good supply and slow, although prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.20@1.25 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 10@16c in the rough, and 6@8 in cakes.

MILL FEED—The arrivals for several weeks have been comparatively light, but there is no improvement in the demand, and prices remain unchanged. Bran, $8@8.50. Second, $9@$11. Middlings, $1.10@1.20, as to quality.

OILS—

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

J. H Bramnell, Uniontown, Pa., 3c; Josie V. Crouse, Economy, Pa., 3c; Rev. J. D Hess, Oil City, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Mary James, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Rev. A. B. Leonard, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; Geo A. Richardson, Swissvale P. O., Pa., 3c; David Williams, New York, N. Y., 3c; H. H. Water, Uniontown, Pa., 1c; Frederick Voehler, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c.

Wants His Grandchild.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Abram Howard filed a petition in the District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain possession of his grandchild, Joseph Howard, aged seven years. The child's father is dead and the petitioner alleges it is unlawfully restrained of its liberty by Mr. John Askins. A rule was granted returnable next Saturday.

The Late Cutting Affair.

James Brown, one of the alleged participants in the Allegheny cutting affray, was up before Mayor Callow yesterday, who remanded him to jail for a hearing on Tuesday, as it is expected that by that time both Patterson and Marshall will then be in custody. Patterson was seen at Crestline on Sunday, and it is stated that he left by the Fort Wayne road on Saturday evening immediately after the cutting.

A Rare Opportunity.

A splendid chance to secure a permanent and profitable business is offered to purchasers in the sale of the "West Point Foundry," which has a trade in the sad iron business alone of 400 tons yearly. Besides, the purchaser can have the privilege of all the work and patterns of L. H. Smith & Co., who propose devoting their attention exclusively to the Wellman Reflector Stoves and Grates. See "For Sale" column.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

Information was left at the Mayor's office last evening stating that Patrick Stack, an employee of Singer & Nimick's mill, had dropped dead suddenly at that place from the bursting of a blood vessel. It appears that the deceased, who is employed as a driver, was lifting some heavy castings on his dray and it is supposed over-lifted himself and thus bursted a blood vessel. Deceased married and leaves a wife and family. Coroner Wise was notified to hold an inquest.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's pean Steamship and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announces the ar- l of the

Union Line steamer Manhattan at New York.
National Line steamer Italy at New York.
Steamer Valparaiso at New York.
French Line steamer Pereire at New York.
Inman Line steamer City of London at New York.
Anchor Line steamer Assyria at Moville.
Hamburg Line steamer Holsatia at Plymouth.

The Lost Girl.

Anna Quinn, daughter of James Quinn, who, it will be remembered, ran away from her home in the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, a couple of weeks ago, was found yesterday by Lieutenant John Stemmler, who had been searching for her for several days. She was found at the house of a dairyman beyond Mt. Washington, where she had gone the day she left home. She told the folks at the house she was stopping that her parents were dead, and that the folks with whom she had been staying in Brownsville were so cruel she could not live with them any longer. When arrested she gave her name and told where her home was. The reason of her strange freak seems to be the wish to enjoy the many pleasures in the shape of fine dresses, hats and the like, that working girls possess.

The Scalls.

The New York Clipper is not thoroughly satisfied with the challenge of Scharff, the Pittsburgh sculler, to all American oarsmen, save Coulter, Biglin and Ward. The *Clipper* thought he would "fly at the highest game." It says, however: "But doubtless Scharff and his brother members of the McKee Club wish to see their way clear before taking a leap. One thing they seem to have overlooked, and that is that George is Ecarhart's property, and cannot well make such a match as is here proposed without violating the rules governing amateur oarsmen. Perhaps they believe he can be induced to perfect his claim to be called amateur by the offer of a good match. We know that he can easily find backers to stand by him in a match with Scharff, should he conclude to take such action, and doubtless there are many who would like to see him accept this challenge."

Sent Back.

Yesterday afternoon Richard Cooper a boy who was arrested some time since by Lieutenant Hagan, was brought before Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon. Cooper with some other boys (who have been discharged) was charged with larceny, but Cooper escaped the officers and fled to Kittanning where soon after he was arrested for stealing leather. During last month, while at the Kittanning was undergoing repairs the prisoners were brought to the jail of this city. At this time young Cooper again escaped by jumping over the wall of the prison yard and fled, but thinking the latter hard, fled out he returned a few days ago and was taken by one of the officers. He was brought before the Mayor for the first charge against him but but as nothing could be proved against him he was discharged. The Deputy Sheriff of Kittanning who had heard of his arrest was at hand and took charge of him as an escaped prisoner.

"The Underground Railroad."

A further examination of this work, confirms a previous good impression gathered from a cursory review. The book is well arranged, well printed, and as a history of the thrilling escapes of those who risked life in the pursuit of freedom, is intensely interesting. It contains a vast amount of information in reference to that organization, by means of which many fl slaves escaped from bondage to liberty, and its personal reminiscences are especially replete with interest. We know of no work that covers the same ground, nor any volume which condenses an much information on this line of philanthropy experimented upon in the days of slavery. The illustrations add to the attractive appearance of the volume, and give it additional value. The book is sold only on subscription, and the agent, Mr. Lee Wiley, who is now in this city, will commence his tour of canvassing. We bespeak for him the consideration of those who desire to add to the home library an historical work of rare interest.

Suit for Fraud.

Yesterday morning Mr. James M. Hartford entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Ludwig Kredel, charging him with fraudulently keeping goods on his premises that he knew had been obtained improperly by a third party. The allegations are that one Wm Newroth on the 8th inst. fraudulently obtained from Hartford a large assortment of boots and shoes, the aggregate of which is $362.65, and that the said goods were not taken to his store or house, but were conveyed to the store of Ludwig Kredel, the defendant, and placed in his possession. Subsequently, by an order of a Justice, an officer went to search Kredel's premises, but was ordered away. Afterwards the search was made, but none of the cases were found, but a number of pairs of shoes were discovered, interspersed with others in boxes, on the third floor of the building, which plaintiff recognized as his.

A capias was issued for the arrest of Kredel, the bail being fixed at $600.

Committee of Appeals.

The Council Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met in the City Clerk's room at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first case was that of Francis McDonald, who stated he had been assessed $39 60 for business in the Fourth ward, when he was only in business four months On account of some irregularity in the appeal it was held over. The case of J. H. Steen, stating that W. J and T. D. Steen were assessed in the Sixth ward, that they removed from that ward on the first of April, and had paid taxes where they resided at present, was also held over. The Union Refining and Storing Company complained that they had been taxed $110 for business when they had done no business after the first of April. The committee ordered exoneration. Lyons & Co. complained that they were taxed too much for business, as they discontinued on the first of June. Reduction ordered. Kirkpatrick & Lyons complained that they had been taxed $110 for business when they had not done business to the amount of more than five hundred dollars. Reduction ordered.

Federal Street Extension.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As I understand, the proposition before Council is to extend Federal street to the junction with the Plank road, and no further, and the total of expenses estimated to that extent. Allow me to say that for the same sum you can carry it across Mr. Fusey's land to Mr. Evans', with the exception of damage to property, which I suppose the benefits will counterbalance. The earth for filling up Mr. Fusey's hollow is in the grading to be done between Sampson street and Mr. Patterson's line, and if used for any other purpose will be labor, money, and time thrown away. The earth must be moved away, and where so useful, so beneficial, as to grade across Mr. Fusey's land to Mr. Evans', thus extending the road near a quarter of a mile further at nearly the same expense? This will have to be done some day soon, and if not done now will entail heavy expense on the property holders on that line.

J. L.

[The act of Assembly under which the improvement is to be made sets forth the boundaries of the proposed extension, and under that act the line could not be extended further. The only way would be to get a supplement passed to the act. This matter was debated in Councils, as our correspondent will find by a reference to our report.—ED.]

THE CAGED "TIGER."

The Phile Hall Roulette Game—A Hearing Before Ald. Logan.

The Phile Hall gambling case came up before Alderman Logan on Monday evening. The defendant Samuel P. Long was present, but the prosecutrix, Mrs. Benham, did not make an appearance. Long, through his counsel, stated that the woman was satisfied, and did not want to prosecute, but Ald. Logan thought different. A compromise was talked of, but to this the Squire also objected. He held Long in $500 bail for court, in default of which he was remanded to jail for a hearing to-morrow evening. An attachment was issued against Mrs. Benham, and yesterday morning she was arrested, and held in $300 bail to appear to prosecute. Officer George yesterday made an information against Long, charging him with maintaining a gambling house. Robt. Long the real proprietor of the concern has not yet been arrested. He has probably given Pittsburgh a "wide berth" and left for parts unknown, though his son states that he had no connection with the place.

BREVITIES.

....County Engineer Clagston will have an office at the Court House.

....The Street Commissioners have commenced the much needed improvement on Sixth street, South Side.

....Mayor Blackmore still continues to fine a number of merchants every day for obstructing sidewalks with barrels and boxes.

....The Allegheny Valley road is well patronized just now by lumber men who are returning home, after having placed their lumber in the market.

....The dredging for the body of James Cawley was kept up all day yesterday, but without success. The friends have almost despaired of ever recovering the body.

....John Y. Marks, Esq. of Rochester, has sent the editor of the Beaver *Argus* an egg that measures 8½ inches one way and 6¾ inches the other, and weighs five ounces.

....The 20th Annual Fair of Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held at the fair grounds in Beaver, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24, 25, 26, 1873.

....Work has been commenced on the new Sixth avenue sewer. It is to extend to Strawberry alley. The main sewer on East Ohio street, Allegheny, has also been commenced.

....Doors are being constructed in the spires of St. Paul's Cathedral, so as to them connect with the church. The work of finishing the inside of the spires will be commenced immediately.

....The County Executive Committee of the G. A. R. will hold a meeting next Friday afternoon at the office of Postmaster Stewart, for the purpose of making arrangements for Decoration Day.

....A line of hacks has been established between the city and Saw-Mill Run, by the way of Smithfield street bridge. It is proving a great convenience to those residing on the South Side below the bridge.

....A lady residing on Arch street above North avenue, Allegheny, fell down stairs yesterday morning and sprained her wrist, besides being severely bruised. Dr. B. B. Smith was called to attend her.

....Mrs. Mary Cook has been placed in jail by the United States authorities. She is charged with selling liquor without a license at New Galilee, Ohio. The arrest was made by United States Detective Pender.

....The National Trust Company during the ensuing season will erect a handsome three story brick house on the corner of Penn avenue and Slocums alley, on the property which they bought recently for $25,000.

....Mary Anste was sent to the Work House for six months, yesterday, by the Allegheny Police Court for disorderly conduct. Mary is an habitue of the Work House precincts, and now only returns to her old haunts.

....A carpenter at work on a scaffolding in front of Mr. Grubb's residence, on Robinson street, Allegheny, fell off on Monday and struck his head on a plank cutting a hole through its lip and bruising him considerably.

....Yesterday a man named Richard Rowland, was found dead in his bed at his boarding house at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Carson streets, South Side. Coroner Wise was notified, and will hold an inquest. He is supposed to have died of heart disease.

....Deaker & Thompson, liquor dealers, at 21 Diamond alley, found on opening their store yesterday morning that it had been entered the night before by thieves. The only things missed were a couple of bottles and some liquors. The money drawer was not disturbed.

....Jacob Eberhardt, of Allegheny, while in an intoxicated condition yesterday went into Mr. Frank Mitchell's yard, where he cut down the clothes line, besides raising a disturbance generally. He made an assault on Mr. Mitchell. Eberhardt was arrested and fined fifty dollars by the Allegheny Mayor.

....On Tuesday, May 15th, at Meadville, the twentieth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and Knights of Pennsylvania, part of Ohio and Western New York, will commence. Pittsburgh Commandery has been detailed as special escort to the Grand Commander.

....Richard Rowland, who has been boarding at Mrs. Purdy's, in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was afflicted with consumption and it is supposed that he died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Up to late hour last night the Coroner had not made his appearance and the body still remained where it was found.

....Two men, strangers, were found dead, in the Ohio river near Rochester, on last Wednesday. Neither of the men were identified, and both were buried in the cemetery near that town. One was five feet eight inches in height, and the other five feet ten. A coroner's inquest was held in both cases, and a verdict of death by drowning rendered in each.

....During the past year there were three hundred and twenty-six fires in the city according to Fire Marshal Butler's report. The largest fire occurred on October 11, at Harrje, Wylie & Co's works, on River avenue, Allegheny, where the loss aggregated $66,642; insurance on same, $55,000. The largest number of fires during the year occurred in the month of May.

....The Fort Wayne Railroad Company have issued an order that to prevent smoke from engines passing through Allegheny Park, no engine shall put any fresh coal into the fire-box between Federal street and Irwin avenue crossings. This is an action on the part of the Railroad Officials which will prove very gratifying to the people living in the immediate neighborhood.

....Some boys at play yesterday along the bank of the Allegheny river between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth street found a box floating in the water, containing the decomposed remains of a still-born infant. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body, and he thought it unnecessary as the remains were too much decomposed to be recognizable and he ordered it buried.

....*The Fireside Companion*, an eight page monthly journal of this city, hitherto published by Mr. J. H. Hillerman, announces in its April issue the retirement of that gentleman and the succession of Mr. S. L. Cuthbert to both its ownership and editorship. The present number, under the new auspices, is filled with interesting and useful matter. It is neatly printed, and in Mr. Cuthbert's hands will be carefully and skillfully managed. He formerly published the *Youths' Cabinet*. His experience in, and taste for editorial life, give assurance that the *Fireside* will be an excellent family paper, worthy of a liberal support.

....The Beaver *Argus* says a gross misrepresentation seems to exist touching the population of some of the boroughs and townships in Beaver county, and therefore publishes the following table as copied from the revised census report just issued from the Department at Washington: Big Beaver township, 1,553; New Galilee borough, 241; Borough township, 379; Brighton township, 884; Beaver borough, 1,120; Bridgewater borough, 1,119; Fallston borough, 629; Chippewa township, 817; Darlington borough, 1,811; Darlington township, 1,360; Economy township, 1,324; Franklin township, 676; Greene township, 1,836; Georgetown bor., 297; Hookstown borough, 259; Glasgow borough, —; Hanover township, 1,500; Frankfort Springs, 155; Harmony township, 225; Industry borough, 515